THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

BY W. A. HEMPHILL & CO. | ATLANTA, GEORGIA, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1871. | VOLUME IV---NUMBER 79

Evening Edition.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1871.

☞ See Fourth Page, for interesting Reading

Gwinnett Superior Court.

Gwinnett Superior Court has been adjourned until Tuesday after the second Monday in December next.

Cotton.

The market continues active at 18¼c for New York middling. The first bale of new cotton received at Acworth was brought in yesterday, and bought by S. Lemon & Co., for 20 cents. The cotton was raised on the farm of Jacob Westbrook.

Large Reward.

We learn that the citizens of Lawrenceville offer a reward of $1,000 for the arrest, with proof to convict, of the parties who fired the court house there. We learn also that certain witnesses had received threatening letters, warning them against appearing at court.

Georgia Matters.

The oldest inhabitant would be puzzled to recall such a spell of weather as we have been passing through on the coast for nearly a month, whether as regards its duration or its discomforts. Tom Stewart, the faithful engineer of the Republican office is dead.—*Savannah Republican.*

The washes and breaks on the Brunswick and Albany Railroad have been repaired. The Road is progressing satisfactorily between Albany and Cuthbert. Lee Burroughs, formerly an engineer on the Macon and Western Railroad, died in Brunswick on Sunday evening last of a congestive chill.—*Seaport Appeal.*

Cotton is coming into Griffin more and more every day. The City Council have fitted up their hall handsomely. The Good Templars are in a flourishing condition. Dr. J. W. S. Mitchell, of Griffin, has recovered from his illness. A man by the name of Moss, who was confined in Henry county jail as a lunatic, awaiting room in the asylum, was found dead in jail one morning last week.—*Griffin Star.*

The many friends in Savannah, of Major John S. Williams, was saddened by hearing of his death at Staten Island, on the 9th. On Saturday, during the day and night, a heavy blow was felt in the above city, which, it is said, extended its raids well up the Atlantic coast. On Sunday afternoon, a son of W. H. Dooner, of Savannah, a lad about seven years old, was shot and seriously wounded, without provocation, by a negro man named John Cooper. Cooper has been arrested. All of the damages to the Central and Gulf Road have been repaired.—*Savannah News.*

The late rains are said to have damaged Bibb county $10,000 in the destruction of bridges. Ten persons were baptised at the Methodist Church in Griffin, on last Sunday. The revival in the Methodist and Baptist Churches in Griffin continues with little or no abatement of interest. The altars are crowded nightly with mourners and accessions to the various Churches are constantly being made. The Rev. Mr. Waters is preaching social equality to the negroes of Spalding county at a colored church. It is said that he is doing great harm in that section. John Lamar, one of the oldest and best citizens of Griffin, who left for California some two months ago, returned on Saturday last, perfectly satisfied with Western life. September 30th is the time set for the Fair of the Spalding County Agricultural Club. W. S. Lawson, formerly of Greenville, Ga., has recently been stricken down with paralysis.—*Middle Georgian.*

Tennessee News.

The Davenport Brothers are in Memphis. A catfish weighing one hundred and fifty pounds, measuring six feet in length, has been brought to Nashville.—*Republican Banner.*

Four car loads of wrought iron beams, to be used in the construction of the United States Custom House and Postoffice building, have been received at the depot.—*Press and Herald.*

W. H. Finley, of Maryville, is dead. John Hammontree, of Loudon county, was accidentally shot and killed with a pistol in the hands of a man named Smith.—*Maryville Republican.*

The taxable property of Chattanooga is $3,666,728. Since the first day of January the clerk of Hamilton county court has issued one hundred and sixty-one marriage licenses.—*Daily Times.*

Flour is declining in price in most all markets. Hon. G. A. Henry is a delegate to the Baltimore Commercial Convention. Gideon Harvey, of Clarkesville, has a heifer that gives a gallon and a half at a milking. She has never had a calf.—*Clarkesville Chronicle.*

Senator Brownlow is in good health. The first drove of mules passed through Athens on the 7th. R. F. Wilson, of New York, has been elected President of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railroad Company. Mrs. William Greer, of Sullivan county, once a noted belle, attempted to commit suicide a few days ago.—*Knoxville Chronicle.*

The contest about the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad is ended, and Col. J. H. Gindrat appointed receiver. The official bond of the Governor of Alabama for $300,000 has been received for the safe return of the property attached, in response to future orders of the court. The clerk of Chancellor Key's court has been ordered to turn over the property in his possession to Colonel Gindrat at once.—*Chattanooga Times.*

J. T. Lyon, a well known merchant of Nashville, is dead. Knoxville had a slight frost a few days since. Cotton picking has commenced in West Tennessee. Hydraulic cement stone has been found near Franklin. The State Lunatic Asylum near Nashville is being enlarged by two wings. The Blount county corn crop will be a failure. The Supreme Court of Tennessee convened at Knoxville on yesterday. The fall session will continue until December.—*Whig and Tribune.*

The cattle drovers on the Rich Mountain, East Tennessee, have killed over seventy-five rattlesnakes during the summer. Knoxville has a steam fire engine. A Dr. Parker, from Kentucky, deserted his wife and children at Brownsville, West Tennessee, and eloped with Miss Lucy Mahon of that place. Memphis wants a new court house. Trenton, West Tennessee, has a new paper called the News. Dr. Anderson has put up a castor oil factory in Maury county. The Roman Catholics at Pulaski are building a new church.—*Republican Banner.*

A meeting was held in Nashvill on the 9th, for the purpose of making arrangements to receive General Carl Schurz on the 20th. Governor Neill S. Brown presided. The population of Davidson county, Tennessee, is 63,675. The Choral Society of Nashville, numbers one hundred talented amateur vocalists. The Lebanon Free Press will issue a daily during the Fair. The Tennessee Orphan Asylum, is to be sold. The Board of Trade of Nashville is to be reorganized. The Nashville Library contains 3,000 volumes. Dr. Whitehorne, a well known druggist of Pulaski, is dead. Battle Creek land in East Tennessee, that brought $20 per acre in 1867, now sells for $60. Mr. Grey, lessee of the Old Theatre in Nashville, has gone to Chicago for a company, and will begin the season 15th of October.—*Nashville Union and American.*

Scarcity of Women.—A lonely pioneer writes as follows from La Corna, Wyoming:

"I sincerely wish that many hundreds of old maids and widows who cannot get husbands at home would come out here, where they could speedily get a choice of good, honest, hard working men, who could make them comfortable and independent. There are, I really think, five men here for one woman. In fact, very many men have been compelled to live with native Indian women, who, to my eye, are perfect frights, and worse in their conduct than appearance, although that is bad enough."

A Race For Life.

Last week, says the Lindsay (Canada) Post, the party under Mr. Tate, engaged in locating the line of railway in Mars, had a narrow escape from a painful death.

In the prosecution of their labors they had penetrated the Long Swamp, in the first and second concessions, about half a mile, when suddenly the attention of Mr. Tate was attracted by a loud roaring, as of the approach of a hurricane. On looking in the direction from whence the sound proceeded, to his horror he observed fire rushing toward them at a rapid rate, licking up everything in its way, and felling large trees in every direction.

Mr. Tate ordered a stampede at once, and then began a race. At the start the fire was fully 300 yards off; away rushes the whole party, white men and Indians, scrambling over logs, through brush and heaps, tumbling headlong into holes, barking shins, spraining ankles, scratching hands and tearing clothes, but not a word was spoken, no stopping to look back or asking for companions in the rear, but each one struggling to reach the clearing. Owing to the denseness of the swamp, though every muscle was strained, progress was but as that of a walk to the rapid march of the fire, which every minute leaped at least two yards nearer its intended victims. Each roar and crackle but urged them to greater efforts, as each succeeding sound, falling on the ear with greater distinctness, told them how fast it was gaining upon them. Blows and bruises were as nothing could they but reach the clearing, which, fortunately, they did in safety, but not a moment too soon, for the fire was but ten feet behind them when they emerged from the woods. Had they delayed but a few minutes before starting, the probability is that the sad duty might have been ours to pen their obituary. The whole party, seven in number, were so completely exhausted that they could not have gone twenty yards further.

A Modern Job.

A certain good natured old Vermont farmer preserved his constant good nature, let what would turn up. One day one of his men came in, bringing the news that one of his red oxen was dead.

"Is he?" said the old man.

"Well, he was always a breechy cuss! Take his hide off and carry it down to Fletcher's; it will fetch the cash."

An hour or so afterward the man came back with the news that Lineback and his mate were both dead.

"Are they?" said the old man.

"Well, I took them of B. to save a bad debt that I never expected to get. It is lucky that it ain't the brindles."

After the lapse of another hour the man came back again to tell him that the nigh brindle was dead.

"Is he?" said the old man.

"Well, he was a very old ox. Take off his hide and take it down to Fletcher's; its worth cash, and will bring more than any two of the others."

Hereupon his wife, who was a very pious soul, reprimanded her husband severely, and asked him if he was not aware that this loss was a judgment from heaven upon him for his wickedness.

"Is it?" said the old man. "Well, if they will take the judgment in cattle it is the easiest way I can pay it."—*Kansas City Times.*

Coolness and Courage.

Not long since a Swiss shepherd boy, only fourteen years of age, was tending a flock of sheep among the hills in the Canton Grisons, when a bear made a raid upon the flock and seized two of the finest sheep. The courageous little fellow attempted to drive the bear off by beating him with a stick, but bruin turned upon him, and he was forced to run for his life. The bear was gaining rapidly upon him, and there was seemingly no escape.

Suddenly the lad bethought himself of a narrow ravine, three hundred feet deep, close by, across which he thought he could leap, while he hoped the bear would not notice it, and fall to the bottom. Dashing on, half wild with excitement and dread, he reached the edge of the precipice, the bear close at his heels. The chasm was upward of six feet wide, but the lad cleared it by a desperate bound and landed safely on the opposite side.

The bear, as he hoped, did not see the ravine, and fell headlong to the bottom, where, bruised and bleeding, and unable to rise, the shepherd lad found him, and, having no weapon with him, succeeded in killing the animal by dashing out his brains with heavy stones.—*Enquirer.*

South Carolina News Items.

Mr. Charles M. Furman (whose death has been reported) returned to the city yesterday. He is as easy as circumstances will permit. Charleston is moving on towards a better future, which is opening every day. There has never been a time since the war, when so many new buildings were going up, and others repairing, as there is now in our city. Not more than half a crop of cotton can be counted on in Barnwell county. The crop in Marion county will be short. D. H. Farmer has been appointed Judge of the Second Circuit for the unexpired term of Judge Z. Platt, deceased. The telegraph poles between Anderson and Walhalla, are being put up.—*Charleston Courier.*

The sheriff sold at Darlington, on Monday, 450 acres of land, at 25 cents per acre. Mr. Jacobs, teller of the Bank and Trust Company, of Columbia, is very ill. Mr. James M. Smythe, of Columbia, is dead. Another company of the 18th infantry, has arrived at the above place from Atlanta. Col. J. P. Thomas has accepted the co-principalship of the Yorkville Military Academy.—*Daily Union.*

Marriage as it Should Be.

In free America, aristocratic lineage should not be made a social test. Let marriages be made, and giving in marriage be done for something higher and more sacred than for a mere name. If true affection exist, and true marriage results, then why spread out a musty roll of ancestry as an apology for it, or have a dress parade of hollow titles to herald it? If the public want to know of what line you are, or of what descent your blood is, let it ask, but let it beware of how and whom it asks. "My beloved is mine, and I am his," is enough, and more than this seems as mere empty excuses to the world, for taking the vows of this holy covenant.—*Ohio Methodist Recorder.*

Drinking in Europe. — A "Traveler" writes: "I have been now some six weeks in Austria, a country much further north than New England. Wine—about as strong as the Burgundy and claret used in the United States—is cheaper here than whisky in America. Everybody drinks it. But even in public gardens and such places, I have not seen more than two or three intoxicated people. And at the hotels and elsewhere, where I have met persons of the higher classes, I notice that most drink their wine mixed with water, and that those who drink it pure rarely exceed a glass or two; in short, that it is nowhere the fashion to use it in excess.

"Has there ever been a heavier accusation brought against our people than the assertion that Americans have so little self-control that their only safeguard against drinking is total abstinence?

☞ The following story is related by Mr. Jefferson concerning the first Continental Congress: "Delegate Harrison, of Virginia, desiring to 'stimulate,' presented himself and friend at a certain place where supplies were furnished Congress, and ordered two glasses of brandy and water. The man in charge replied that liquors were not included in the supplies furnished Congressmen. "Why," said Harrison, "what is it, then, that I see New England members come here and drink?" "Molasses and water, which they have charged as stationery," was the reply. "Then give me the brandy and water," quoth Harrison, "and charge it as fuel."—*Index.*

☞ The Harrisburg (Pa.) Potriot and Union shows how Radical office-holders administer justice in that State: Jos. M. McClure, Esq., has been removed from the office of Assistant Attorney-General of the Commonwealth, and Mr. George O. Evans is still at liberty. Evans robbed the State of Pennsylvania of $291,014 44, and McClure discovered the crime. The one has fallen under the fierce displeasure of the Governor and Attorney-General, while the other is the object of their care and solicitude.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON.

Washington, September 12.—The Portugese Ministry has resigned.

The foot and mouth disease is increasing alarmingly in Leicestershire, England.

NEW YORK.

New York, September 12.—The World adds regarding Comptroller Connolly: "If he is so mad or so blind as to disregard the firm demand of the Mayor, he will find before night that scorching and resistless public indignation will make the city too hot to hold him. It may be his misfortune and not his fault that this alleged robbery of his department occurred just in this critical juncture, but it has so suspicious and damaging a look that, if he is an upright, innocent man, with reasonable sense of honor, he will be too glad to afford the Mayor an opportunity to appoint a successor."

The leaders of the young Democracy hold a meeting of the new organization. The two wings of the Republican party are coquetting.

Mayor Hall has requested Comptroller Connolly to resign on account of suspicions being attached to him from the disappearance of vouchers. The Mayor has no power to remove him except by the tedious process of impeaching him, and he desires to replace him at once by a person possessing the confidence of the people.

A young man who accidentally shot his mother while defending himself from his brutal uncle, was honorably acquitted. His mother has recovered.

The abortionist Rosenzwieg was soundly thrashed by a fellow prisoner in the Tombs yesterday.

The World, commenting on the abstraction of the vouchers from the Comptroller's office, says: Every honest man in the city will indorse and applaud the firmness and vigor of Mayor Hall in demanding the immediate resignation of Comptroller Connolly, after the untoward incident which has just occurred in his department. It is too well known that the Mayor has no power to remove the heads of departments. If he possessed that power the request now made would of course be followed up, in the event of non-compliance, by a step equally prompt, and still more decisive. The case is too urgent for the slow and dilatory process of impeachment. Since this unfortunate occurrence the Comptroller has lost all capacity to be useful in his present office, and not only public interest, but self-respect of his associates in the city government demands his retirement.

KENTUCKY.

Louisville, September 12.—A collision between the Federal forces and alleged Kuklux, in Russell county, Ky., resulted in the killing of one soldier, and a sergeant wounded. The soldiers captured two.

ILLINOIS.

Chicago, September 12.—Diamond excitement at Yankton, Dakotah. It is said that a diamond worth $100,000 had been found on the bank of Tine river.

MAINE.

Portland, September 12.—The returns up to midnight indicate the Republican majority to be 11,000.

The Legislature will show a slight Democratic gain.

In the shipbuilding towns the Republicans have generally lost.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia, September 12.—A mechanic, returning from his work, in attempting to shield a woman from a party of roughs, was killed.

How to Walk the Streets.

First—Keep to the right, as the law directs This would cause the walkers to keep on the opposite extremes of the pavement, leaving a vacancy between them, to be used by those going in either direction, who desire to pass those in front, and as soon as one shall have passed, to fall in line of those proceeding in the same direction.

Second—In passing take care not to brush against those who are thus being passed.

Third—follow the jockey rule in this, as in No. 2, and take care in passing to keep up the gait until you shall be so far ahead of whoever you pass, that in turning into line you will not interfere with any one causing him either to stop or to slacken his pace. On the racecourse a violation of either Nos. 2 or 3 would forfeit the race.

Ladies seem to think the more room they can take up, and the greater inconvenience they can create the greater belles they are. On the narrow pavement they will take the centre, and by some mysterious movement contrive to make their skirts vibrate from side to side, so that passage is almost impossible.

Often, two or three persons abreast going slowly on these narrow sidewalks, render passing, by those behind them, an absolute impossibility.

A simple rule, always applicable, is that which we find conspicuously posted over every public bridge: Keep well to the right, and pass the bridge in a slow walk.

A Passage at Arms.—We respectfully advise the LaGrange Reporter man to examine himself. He either knows too much or not enough. We are inclined to the latter opinion.—*Calhoun Times.*

It may be that we know too much of the Times and not enough of the editor to put him down as an editorial Solon—*LaGrange Reporter.*

Where Applause Drowned the Hisses. At Wallack's Theater, on Thursday evening, Miss Lydia Thompson, as usual, sang:

May Grant return the lot,
Of presents that he's got,
If ever I cease to love.

The storm of plaudits was prefaced by a few feeble hisses. When the applause subsided, the hissing was resumed, only to be again drowned by the hand-clapping. Seven times was the feeble hissing repeated, and each time it was overwhelmed with applause. The hissers numbered not more than ten in an audience of sixteen hundred. Majority for Greeley fifteen hundred and ninety.—*N. Y. Sun.*

☞ The Emperor Alexander is the hero of the following anecdote: He was present at a collection in Paris for one of the hospitals. The plate was held out to him by an extremely pretty girl. As he gave his louis d'or he whispered, "Mademoiselle, this is for your pretty eyes." The girl curtsied and presented the plate again. "What," said the Emperor, "more?" "Yes, sir," said she, "I now want something for the poor."

Telegraphic Markets.

Cincinnati, September 12, 2 p. m.—Cotton steady but quiet; low middlings 19; middlings 20. Whisky active and firm at 90. Flour buoyant and higher; superfine $5; extra $5 50; family $5 75. Corn firm and in good demand; mixed shelled 56. Oats steady with good demand; prime mixed 35a37. Mess pork steady but quiet at $12 75. Bacon in good demand and firm; shoulders 6½; clear rib sides 7½; clear sides 7¾. Hams active and higher; sugar-cured 15a15½. Bulk meats dull and neglected; shoulders 5½; clear rib sides 6¼; clear sides 6¾. Lard held higher without buyers; city kettle rendered 9½. Wheat firm; prime red $1 22. Bagging steady at 19.

New York, September 12.—Cotton firm uplands 20½; Orleans 21½; sales 500.

Flour 5a10c better. Wheat 1a2c better. Corn 1c better. Pork quiet at $13 75a13 87. Lard steady. Turpentine firm at 53a54½. Rosin steady at $3a3 10 for strained. Freights very firm.

Stocks strong and active. Gold firm and steady. State bonds dull and steady. Money easy at 2. Gold dull and heavy at 13¼. Exchange—long 8¼; short 8½.

Liverpool, September 12, noon.—Cotton opened steady; uplands 9½a9¾; Orleans 9¾a9⅞.

Later.—Cotton closed steady; uplands 9½; Orleans 9¾; sales 12,000 bales; speculation and export 3,000. Breadstuffs—short supply and firm. Corn 33s 3d.

London, September 12, noon.—Consols 93¼. Bonds 93½.

Paris, September 12.—Rentes 57f 80c.

Frankfort, September 12.—Bonds 95½.

J. H. ANDERSON. | G. W. WELLS.

ANDERSON & WELLS,

No. 20 Alabama street, Atlanta, Georgia, Opposite Passenger Depot.

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AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, STEEL HAY-RAKES,
COTTON GINS, COTTON SCRAPERS,
COTTON PRESSES, POST HOLE DIGGERS,
HORSE POWERS, STUMP-PULLERS,
COTTON SWEEPS, CIDER MILLS, &c., &c. &c.

MACHINERY OF ALL KINDS.

Agents for H. & F. BLANDY, Manufacturers of Portable and Stationary Engines, Saw Mills, Corn and Wheat Mills, Bone Mills, Shingle Machines, &c.
Also, Agents for Schofield's Cotton Presses and Horse Powers.
Agents for Wayne Agricultural Works, Reapers, Mowers, Stock Scales, &c.
Agents for Brennon's Threshers, both Separators and Overshots, ranging from one to six horse power and Wheat Fans.
We will also sell Pitts' Machine, Aultman & Taylor eight and ten-horse power Separators.
Having negotiated special contracts with the best Manufacturing Establishments in the country, we are enabled to offer all

Goods at Manufacturers' Prices,

with Freight added.

☞ Farmers and Dealers are requested to call and see us before purchasing, or send for PRICE LIST.

ANDERSON & WELLS,
Opposite Passenger Depot.

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PASSAGE TO NEW YORK!

BE SURE AND BUY YOUR TICKETS BY

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AND SAVE $17 TO EACH PASSENGER,

To New York via Savannah.

ATLANTA to NEW YORK $27.50, INCLUDING MEALS AND Staterooms



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The following first-class Sidewheel Steamships leave SAVANNAH FOR NEW YORK every

TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.

TUESDAY'S SHIPS—LEO—CAPTAIN DEARBORN.
VIRGO—CAPTAIN BUCKLEY.
THURSDAY'S SHIPS—HERMAN LIVINGSTON—CAPT CHEESMAN.
GENERAL BARNES—CAPTAIN MALLORY.
SATURDAY'S SHIPS—SAN SALVADOR—CAPTAIN NICKERSON.
MAGNOLIA—CAPTAIN PALMER.

For SPEED, SAFETY AND COMFORT, these STEAMSHIPS are unsurpassed by any other Steamships on the Southern coast. Having recently added large and well ventilated STATEROOMS and SALOONS on Deck, this Route now presents the most pleasant mode of traveling during the Summer months, particularly for LADIES and FAMILIES.

THE STEWARDS' department is always abundantly supplied with every luxury the New York and Savannah markets afford.

THESE STEAMSHIPS are all commanded by experienced officers, who are well and favorably known to the traveling public.

Staterooms can be engaged in advance, by writing to the Agent at Savannah.

Fare from Atlanta to new York $27.50.

No Extra Charge for Meals or Staterooms.

Through Tickets for Sale at General Ticket Office, Atlanta, Ga.

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june4-d4m

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

☞ Cards of six lines or less, under this head inserted for twenty-five dollars for one year; fifteen dollars for six months; ten dollars for three months; five dollars for one month. Payable in advance.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

S. D. McCONNELL, Attorney at law. Office over Phillips & Crew's Bookstore, corner Marietta and Peachtree streets, Atlanta, Georgia. P. O. Box 145. july30-d3m

PEEPLES & HOWELL, Attorneys at Law, Atlanta Ga. Office No. 24, H. I. Kimball House.
C. PEEPLES. E. P. HOWELL.
july16-d1y

DR. WM. HENRY CUMMING, having removed to Atlanta, offers to the public his Medical Services. Office over Phillips & Crews' Book Store corner of Marietta and Peachtree streets. Residence in the same building. july3-d3m

DRS. LOVE & INGRAHAM, office Powell Hall, junction Peachtree and Broad streets, residence (and home office) corner Ivy street, near Houston, P. O. Box 142.
WM. ABRAM LOVE, M. D. E. P. INGRAHAM, M. D.
feb21-d1y

DR. E. S. BILLUPS, Resident Dentist. Office over Chamberlin & Boynton's, Whitehall street Atlanta, Georgia. jan7-dtf

HOUSE AND FURNITURE For Sale or Rent.

A NEW COTTAGE on College Hill, having four rooms and a kitchen and servants' room, also, all necessary outbuildings. Furniture new. Lot 50 feet by 125. Healthy location, excellent water and fine view. Would exchange for city property nearer to the depot. Apply at the
sep5—d2w GEORGIA LOTTERY OFFICE.

Turnip seed, FRESH AND GENUINE.

ALL Varieties at
ECHOLS & WILSON,
aug22—d1m Broad Street (by the Bridge.)

For Rent---From October 1st.

THE HALL AND ROOMS NOW OCCUPIED by the
"Concordia Association."
Inquire of DARWIN G. JONES.
sep5—dtf

CAMP MEETING

FOR Atlanta Circuit, North Georgia Conference, will commence at Mt. Gilead Camp Ground, Friday Night before the Third Sabbath of this month. R. J. JOHNSON, Pastor.
Atlanta, September 2, 1871—dtf

STUDWELL BROTHERS,

17, Murray Street,
NEW YORK.

MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS OF BOOTS & SHOES, EXPESSLY FOR SOUTHERN TRADE.

JOSEPH LA BOYTEAUX.
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Manufacturers of PORTABLE AND STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS PATENT IMPROVED, PORTABLE

Circular Saw Mills, Gang, Muley and Sash Saw Mills,

GRIST MILLS, TIMBER WHEELS, SHINGLE MACHINES, Etc. Dealers in Circular Saws, Belting and Mill supplies generally, and manufacturer's agents for Leffel's Celebrated Turbine Water Wheel, and every description of Wood Working Machinery.

AGRICULTURAL ENGINES A SPECIALTY.

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nov6-deodd&wly

Tax Payers, Take Notice.

I AM instructed by the Finance Committee of the City Council to give notice that the City Taxes are now due and that the financial condition of the city requires prompt payment.

You will also see from the proceedings of Council, at its last meeting, that they extended the time to all delinquents up to the Fifteenth of September, provided payment was made at that time of giving in.

Come up, and don't all wait until the last day.
Respectfully, JOHN THOMAS,
sep5—d1m Receiver and Collector.

Buy the Telegraph Feed Cutter.

IT is the most durable and and simplest in the market. For sale in Georgia, only by
aug22—d1m ECHOLS & WILSON.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR A HOME.

I WILL sell before the Court House door in the town of Newnan, in Coweta county, on the first Tuesday in November next, it being the 7th day of the month beginning at ten o'clock, and continuing until all are sold, my lands lying in the fourth District of said county, known as the HARBER PLACE, containing One Thousand Acres.

The said place is well watered, and well timbered, there being about six hundred acres of the same in the woods. I will sell it in tracts and parcels as follows:

First, One hundred acres, upon which are situated the dwelling house, a neat frame building with five rooms thoroughly ceiled, with glass windows, and substantial rock chimneys, with a garden well enclosed, itself containing nearly three acres and capacious Gin House with Screw, and new Barn built since the war.

Next, I will sell six hundred acres, in tracts or small farms of Fifty acres each.

I will then sell three hundred acres in parcels, or tracts of from Twenty-five to Forty acres each.

Upon each and every tract sold I shall so arrange that there will be water, timber and good building sites.

I shall have each tract accurately surveyed, and the boundaries well defined. I will sell on the following terms:

One-fourth CASH; one-fourth in one year; one-fourth in two years; the balance in three, with interest from date of sale.

Upon any and all these payments except the first, I will take cotton at fifteen cents per pound, (I mean good merchantable cotton such as is usually sold in this market) delivered at Newnan, Georgia.

YOUNG MEN, honest and industrious and all others have now an opportunity to buy HOMES, and pay for them, by their own labor.

Persons desiring more than one tract can have the privilege of purchasing additional parcels. I shall so sell that persons buying can purchase adjacent tracts.

This land will positively be sold on the day time advertised.

Any information can be had by applying to me or Hinton P. Wright, at Newnan, Ga.

W. F. WRIGHT,
aug31-d&wtd Newnan, Ga.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO CONSUMERS OF DRY GOODS.

All Retail Orders amounting to $20 and Over Delivered in any Part of the Country

FREE OF EXPRESS CHARGES.

HAMILTON EASTER & SONS, OF BALTIMORE, MD.,

In order the better to meet the want of their Retail Customers at a distance, have established a

SAMPLE BUREAU,

and will, upon application, promptly send by mail full lines of Samples of the Newest and most Fashionable Goods, of FRENCH, ENGLISH and DOMESTIC MANUFACTURE, guaranteeing at all times to sell as low, if not at less prices, than any house in the country.

Buying our goods from the largest and most celebrated manufacturers in the different parts of Europe, and importing the same by Steamers direct to Baltimore, our stock is at all times promptly supplied with the novelties of the London and Paris markets.

As we buy and sell only for cash, and make no bad debts, we are able and willing to sell our goods at from Ten to Fifteen Per Cent. Less Profit than if we gave credit.

In sending for samples specify the kind of goods desired. We keep the best grades of every class of goods, from the lowest to the most costly.

Orders unaccompanied by the cash will be sent C. O. D.

PROMPT-PAYING WHOLESALE BUYERS are invited to inspect the Stock in our Jobbing and Package Department.

Address: HAMILTON EASTER & SONS,
197, 199, 201 and 203 West Baltimore Street,
nov6-deodly Baltimore Md.

Educational.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE,

Freehold..........New Jersey,

A Boarding School for Boys.

For Catalogues, apply to the Principal,
sep5—d1m REV. A. G. CHAMBERS.

University High School, Atlanta, Ga.

THE Exercises of this School will be resumed in the basement of the Oglethorpe University Building, corner of Washington and Mitchell streets, on MONDAY, the 11th, of September, 1871.

PROF. J. A. RICHARDSON, A. M.,
Late of the Atlanta High School, Principal.

This Term will be divided into two Quarters—the first ending on 30th November next, and second ending 25th February, 1872.

Terms per Quarter—One-half before matriculation, and the remaining half at the end of the Quarter.

Primary	$12 50
Classical	15 00
Incidental fee per quarter, in advance	50

No student received for less time than one quarter. No deduction will be made except in cases of protracted sickness, or when a withdrawal is absolutely necessary. aug29-dtf

INSTRUCTION IN MUSIC.

PROF. SHARP AND LADY have returned to Atlanta for the purpose of establishing themselves permanently in their profession. They have opened rooms in the GRANT BLOCK, corner of Broad and Marietta streets, where they will be happy to see any of their former patrons, and all others, who may wish to be thoroughly taught in VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC. For terms of instruction upon Piano, Guitar, etc, please call at their rooms. Entrance on Broad street. sep5—d1m

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.

THIS INSTITUTION offers the accumulated advantages of over 50 years of successful operation. Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than 20 professors and teachers.

For circulars, apply to JOHN H. WILLARD,
aug15-d2m Troy, N. Y.

REV. B. A. BONNHEIM'S English and German School,

WILL be re-opened on the FIRST MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER, (4th,) in which the usual branches of an English education are taught, and in which, also, special attention is paid to the German Language.

Price of Tuition is $5, $4 and $3, in advance, per month, according to the branches taught in the respective classes.

Rev. B. A. Bonnheim will be assisted in the English Department by Mrs. L. C. Scudder, the daughter of Rev. H. Bokum, in whose school her success as instructress in the English branches has been well established. aug24—dtf

HOGANSVILLE INSTITUTE, (MALE AND FEMALE.)

THE FALL TERM of this Institution will open on the 14th of August, and continue four scholastic months.

Board and Tuition not to be Paid till the Close of the Term.

BOARD, PER MONTH	$12 50.
Tuition, per Term, from	$13 to $25.

Music upon any instrument (10 lessons per month) $30 per term.

For circular, address GEO. C. LOONEY,
Hogansville,
july18—d2m Georgia.

NORWOOD HIGH SCHOOL, VIRGINIA.

Session 1871-72.

WILLIAM D. CABELL, (University of Virginia) Principal.
F. Key Meade, (University of Virginia) Instructor in Ancient Languages.
Henry A. Strode, (Math Medalist, University of Virginia, Session 1867-68) Instructor in Mathematics.
Robert L. Harrison, M. A., (University of Virginia) Instructor in Modern Languages, English, etc.
________, Assistant Instructor in Languages and English.
William L. Akers, Instructor in Book-keeping.

THIS SCHOOL will open September 20, 1871, and close June 20, 1872.

Students desiring information relative to this School, or proposing to enter, will make application at once to
WILLIAM D. CABELL, Principal,
Norwood P. O., Va.

University of Virginia, May 2, 1870.

We take pleasure in recommending "Norwood School" to the confidence of the public. The Principal, Mr. William D. Cabell, is a gentleman of energy, of great moral worth, and of ripe scholarship. Under his judicious management the School, as one of Thorough Training for Boys, has achieved an unwonted but well merited success. Mr. Cabell is assisted by a Corps of Instructors, most of whom are Alumni of this University. They are gentlemen of high character, of thorough scolarship and earnestly devoted to the work of teaching.

Having had the opportunity of testing the character of instruction given at Norwood School, we do not hesitate to recommend it as a High School of the first-rank.

S. Maupin, William E Peters,
J. L. Cabell, Geo. Fred'k Holmes,
John B. Minor, B. L. Gildersleeve,
F. H. Smith, M. Schele De Vere,
Chas. S. Venable, J. S. Davis.
july20-d2m

Wesleyan Female College, MACON, GA.

THE THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL SESSION of this Institution will open on Monday, October, 2d, 1871, with the following

FACULTY:

Rev JOHN M. BONNELL, D. D., President and Professor of Mental and Moral Science and Rhetoric.
Rev. COSBY W. SMITH, A. M., Professor of Mathematics.
Rev. WILLIAM C. BASS, A. M., Professor of Natural Science.
C. SCHWARTZ, A. M., Professor of Modern Languages and Latin.
Mrs. ALICE CULLER COBB, Assistant in Literary Department.
Miss JULIA O. SIMS, Assistant in Literary Department.
Miss LAURA A. BARKSDALE, Assistant in Literary Department, and Teacher of Calisthenics.
ALBERT N. WHITNEY, Professor of Music.
Mrs JULIA H. WHITNEY, Assistant in Music.
Miss MARIA KING, Assistant in Music.
Miss JANE KENNEDY, Assistant in Music.
Mrs. E. T. CROWE, Teacher of Drawing and Painting, and Assistant in Music.

TERMS PER ANNUAL SESSION.

☞ Payable Quarterly in Advance. ☜

Tuition in the Regular Course	$90 00
Tuition in the Preparatory Class	67 50
Incidental fee (paid by Day-scholars)	3 00
Board (including Fuel, Washing and Lights)	225 00
Latin, Gymnastics and Class-singing without additional charge.	

OPTIONAL BRANCHES.

French	$30 00
German or Spanish variable according to number in class.	
Instruction on Piano or Melodeon in the highest class	75 00
Instruction in the less advanced class	60 00
Use of Piano, one hour per day	12 00
Use of Melodeon, one hour per day	6 00
Special Vocal Lessons (single)	75 00
Special Vocal Lessons in sets, from $24 to	40 00
Instruction in Drawing	45 00
Instruction in Oil Painting	60 00

New pupils charged from the beginning of the month in which they enter, except for board when the entrance is after the middle of the month.

For further information address the President.
C. W. SMITH,
aug11—d til oct 1 Secretary Faculty.

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until Wednesday, September 20th, at 12 o'clock, m., for Building a Police Station House and City Offices, according to Plans and Specifications to be seen at the office of Parkins & Allen, Kimball House. The right to receive or reject any and all bids reserved by the city.
C. F. CASSIN,
Chairman Building Committee,
sep6—d3w At office of Parkins & Allen.

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40.000 BUSHELS SODDY CREEK COAL, the best in East Tennessee, delivered on the cars at Chattanooga, at eighteen (18) cents per bushel. Liberal terms made with dealers.
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Market Street, between 4th and 5th streets,
aug29—d1m Chattanooga, Tenn.

Educational.

THE MISSES LANE

WILL OPEN A Boarding School for Young Ladies, IN NEW YORK CITY, ON Wednesday, September 20th, 1871.

For reference or circular apply to Dr. J. F. Bozeman, Atlanta, Ga. july15—d3m

NORTH GEORGIA FEMALE COLLEGE,

IVY STREET,
Between Wheat and Line Streets, Atlanta, Ga.

FALL SESSION opens September 4th, 1871. For Circulars, containing full particulars, apply at the Book and Music Stores, or at the College.
A. J. & ANNIE D. HAILE,
july23—d2m Principals.

LAW SCHOOL, University of Virginia.

LECTURES BEGIN OCTOBER 1st.

☞ For Catalogues, address
CHAS. S. VENABLE,
Chairman of Faculty.
P. O. University of Virginia.
sep5—d2w

Martha Washington College, ABINGDON, VIRGINIA.

R. W. JONES, M. A., (University of Virginia,) President and Prof. of Latin and Higher Mathematics.
Rev. W. G. E. CUNNYNGHAM, D. D., Treasurer and Prof. Moral Philosophy, etc., with NINE other Professors and Assistants.

THE next session will begin 4th October, 1871. The course of instruction is as complete as that of any institution in this country for Young Ladies. Instrumental (Piano and Organ) and Vocal Music taught by the most accomplished Masters; Drawing and Painting by a skillful Artist.

Buildings commodious, elegant and well furnished; grounds incomparably beautiful—situated on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, 15 miles east of Bristol, amid the mountains and mineral waters of Southwestern Virginia. This College possesses advantages of heathfulness, grandeur of scenery and accessibility rarely equalled and never surpassed.

Board and Tuition in English and Latin, for Twenty Weeks, from $95 to $105, in advance.

For Catalogue, or other information, apply to the President, or Rev. Dr. Cunnyngham.
aug10—d2m

Atlanta Male and Female HIGH SCHOOL,

JUNCTION WHITEHALL AND FORSYTH STS.

THIS SCHOOL, located in one of the most pleasant, accessible, and desirable portions of the city, will be re-opened on MONDAY, 28th of August, 1871.

A large and well ventilated Hall will be added to the present building, for the Female department, making the two departments entirely separate and distinct.

A beautiful and inviting common, so necessary and well adapted to the beautiful and athletic exercises of the student, is directly in front of the school rooms.

The Male and Female Departments will be divided into three classes: Primary, Intermediate and Classical.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT.—In this division of the school will be taught Orthography, Reading, Writing, Mental Arithmetic, and Elementary Geography.

Rates of Tuition per Scholastic Month, in advance	$3 00
With Music	8 00
Music	5 00

INTERMEDIATE DEPARTMENT.—The branches taught are Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, English Composition, and Familiar Science.

The instruction will be thorough and practical, causing the student to realize, in his examinations, the business of life.

Rates of Tuition per Scholastic Month in advance	$5 00
With Music	10 00
Music	5 00

CLASSICAL DEPARTMENT.—In this department, students will be prepared for any class in college they may wish to enter. The course of instruction will embrace all those branches usually taught in the Collegiate Institutions of the country; Latin, Greek, French, the Higher Mathematics, together with Commercial Arithmetic and Book-Keeping.

Rates of Tuition per Scholastic Month in advance	$6 00
With Music	11 00
Music	5 00

The several departments will be under the immediate supervision of the Principals, who will devote whatever of energy and ability they may possess, to the discipline, culture and refinement of their pupils.

The government of the school will be kind, uniform, and decided; resort to force being made only when appeals to the pride, self-respect, and honor of the student are unavailing. Advanced classes in the Female Department will recite to the Male Principals. No deduction will be made for absence unless in case of protracted sickness. Any person not connected with the school may receive instruction in Music, at the regular rate.

W. M. BRAY, A. M., } Principals.
W. A. BASS, A. M., }
Mrs. M. E. ROBINSON, Instructress in Music, } Principals in the Female Department.
Mrs. W. M. BRAY, }
aug22—dtf

MERCER UNIVERSITY, Macon, Ga.

THE next Term WILL OPEN in Macon, on WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1871; and the collegiate year will extend to the First Wednesday in July, 1872, with a vacation of one week at Christmas. Plans for a suite of elegant buildings are now preparing, and they will be pushed to an early completion. Very valuable additions have been recently made to the chemical and philosophical apparatus.

Tuition for the collegiate year, $100; Board, including lodging, fuel and lights, in good private families, ranges from $25 to $30 per month.

For further information apply to Professor J. E. WILLET, Penfield, Ga., until October 1st; and at all times, to Rev. H. C. HORNADY, General Agent, LaGrange, Ga.

FACULTY:

SHELTON P. SANFORD, A. M.,
Professor of Mathematics, Civil Engineering and Astronomy.
JOSEPH E. WILLET, A. M., M. D.,
Professor of Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Geology and Botany.
WILLIAM G. WOODFIN, A. M.,
Professor of Ancient Languages.
REV. JOHN J. BRANTLY, D. D.,
Professor of Theology, Belles Lettres and Modern Languages.
D. E. BUTLER,
President Board of Trustees.
S. LANDRUM,
Secretary Board of Trustees.
july22—d til oct1

UNIVERSITY OF ALABAMA, Tuscaloosa, Ala.

MATTHEW F. MAURY, LL. D., President.
W. S. WYMAN, A. M. Professor of Latin.
W. J. VAUGHN, A. M., Professor of Applied Mathematics.
B. F. MEEK, A. M., Professor of English Literature.
D. S. PECK, A. M., Professor of Pure Mathematics.
GEN. GEO. P. HARRISON, Professor of Military Engineering and Commandant.
A. S. GARNETT, M. D., Professor of Natural History and Surgeon.
REV. TELFAIR HODGSON, A. M., Professor of Moral Philosophy.
W. A. PARKER, Ph. D., Professor of Greek.
J. G. GRISWOLD, Ph. D., Professor of Modern Languages.
N. T. LUPTON, A. M., professor of Chemistry.
E. A. SMITH, Ph. D., Professor of Geology and Mineralogy.

1. The plan of Instruction adopted for the reorganization of the University, is that of Independent schools.

2. The discipline will be that of the best military institutions of the country, under the direction of the President and Commandant.

3. An application for admission into the lowest class in the Institution, must pass a satisfactory examination on English Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic; and for admission into an advanced class, must satisfy the Professor in each school into which he proposes to enter, of his ability to profit by the instruction to be given.

4. The scholastic year is divided into two terms. The first begins on the first Wednesday in October, and continues to the second Wednesday in February. The second begins at the close of the first, and continues to the last Wednesday of June following.

5. The mode of instruction is by Lectures and Text Books, accompanied by daily examinations.

6. Expenses.—The following charges include every necessary expense per session of nine months, half of which must be paid at the beginning of each term:

Tuition	$ 30 00
Board and Lodging	150 00
Washing	15 00
Fuel, Lights and Attendance	20 00
Hospital Fee	10 00
Music Fee	5 00
Total	$[illegible]

7. The estimated annual cost of Clothing, including Uniform, which can be purchased of the Quartermaster, is one hundred and fifty-seven dollars. It is required of each Cadet to deposit with the Treasurer $[illegible] at the beginning of each session, with the understanding that he shall pay for what he actually receives. A strict account will be kept of his expenses, and, if they shall prove to be less than the sum indicated, the balance will be paid over to him at the end of the year. Beyond the amount deposited no supplies will be furnished, until an additional deposit to defray their cost is made.

8. The Cadet may bring with him the usual supply of under clothing; of outer clothing, he should bring none excepting the suit he wears.

9. One Cadet from each county will be admitted into the University free of expense for Tuition, upon the recommendation of the County Superintendent of Education, and acceptance by the Executive Committee of the Faculty.

10. Persons desiring further information on the subject of the University, will make application to Prof. W. S. Wyman, Chairman of the Executive Committee, at Tuscaloosa.

JOSEPH HODGSON,
aug 5-til oct 1. President of Board of Regents.

The Atlanta Constitution.

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Col. N. J. Hammond, Supreme Court Reporter, is exclusively engaged by The Constitution to furnish the Decisions, which are, therefore, official and authentic.

Our corps of special and occasional correspondents is quite large.

The Proprietors of The Constitution return sincere thanks for the past generous and present rapidly increasing patronage of the people, and ask a continuation of that patronage only so long as The Constitution deserves it by a steady advocacy of their rights and interests.

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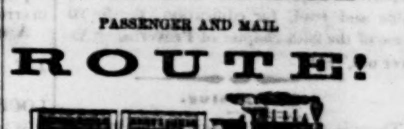
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Railroads.

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S. K. JOHNSON, Superintendent.
J. A. ROBERT, General Ticket Agent.
jan24—dtf

RAILROAD SCHEDULE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Georgia Railroad.

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leaves Augusta	8.00 o'clock,	A. M
Leaves Atlanta	7.10 "	A. M
Arrives at Atlanta	5.20 "	P. M
Arrives at Augusta	5.40 "	

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN.

Leaves Augusta	8.15 "	P. M
Leaves Atlanta	5.15 "	P. M
Arrives at Atlanta	5.40 "	A. M
Arrives at Augusta	3.4[illegible] "	A. M

Accommodation Train.

Leaves Atlanta	6 45 P. M
Leaves Stone Mountain	5 20 A. M
Arrives Atlanta	8 05 A. M
Arrives Stone Mountain	9 15 P. M

Macon and Western Railroad.

DAY PASSENGER—DAILY, SUNDAYS EXCEPTED.

Leaves Atlanta	7:55 A. M
Leaves Macon	7:55 A. M
Arrives at Atlanta	2:20 P. M
Arrives at Macon	1:40 P. M

NIGHT PASSENGER—DAILY.

Leaves Atlanta	2:55 P. M
Leaves Macon	5:05 P. M
Arrives at Atlanta	10:25 P. M
Arrives at Macon	8:35 P. M

Western and Atlantic Railroad.

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN—OUTWARD.

Leaves Atlanta	10:30 P. M
Arrives at Chattanooga	6:15 A. M

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN—OUTWARD.

Leaves Atlanta	8:15 A. M
Arrives at Chattanooga	4:25 P. M

FAST LINE TO NEW YORK—OUTWARD.

Leaves Atlanta	2:45 P. M
Arrives at Dalton	7:36 P. M

NIGHT PASSENGER TRAIN—INWARD.

Leaves Chattanooga	5:30 P. M
Arrives at Atlanta	1:42 A. M

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN—INWARD.

Leaves Chattanooga	5:30 A. M
Arrives at Atlanta	2:20 P. M

ACCOMMODATION TRAIN—INWARD.

Leaves Dalton	3:25 A. M
Arrives at Atlanta	9:10 A. M

For Savannah via Macon and Western and Macon and Brunswick Railroad.

Leave Atlanta at	2:45 P. M.
Connect with the Macon and Brunswick Railroad at Macon at	8 30 P. M.
Arrive at Savannah	8:25 A. M.

Schedule of Rome Railroad.

DAY TRAIN.

Leave Rome	9:00 A. M.
Arrive at Kingston	10:20 A. M.
Leave Kingston	11:40 A. M.
Arrive at Rome	1:15 P. M.

NIGHT TRAIN.

Leave Rome	11:30 P. M.
Arrive at Kingston	12:00 A. M.
Leave Kingston	1:15 A. M.
Arrive at Rome	2:25 A. M.

St. Louis, Memphis, Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad Line.

Leaves Atlanta	8.15 o'clock,	A. M
Arrives at Chattanooga	5.30 "	A. M
Arrives at Nashville	2.45 "	A. M
Arrives at McKenzie	2.50 "	A. M
Arrives at Memphis	1.45 "	P. M
Arrives at Union City	11.30 "	A. M
Arrives at Columbus	12.40 "	P. M
Arrives at St. Louis	11.15 "	P. M
Leaves Atlanta	10.15 "	P. M
Arrives at Chattanooga	6.45 "	
Arrives at Nashville	11.30 "	A. M
Arrives at McKenzie		
Arrives at Memphis	4.30 "	A. M
Arrives at Union City	9.15 "	P. M
Arrives at Columbus	10.40 "	P. M
Arrives at St. Louis	7.15 "	A. M

No change of cars from Chattanooga to Memphis. But one change on Chattanooga to St. Louis.

Savannah, Griffin and North Alabama Railroad.

Leaves Griffin	1 00 P. M
Arrives at Newnan	3 45 P. M
Leaves Newnan	7 00 A. M
Arrives at Griffin	9 45 A. M

Connects at Griffin with Macon and Western Railroad.

Atlanta and West Point Railroad.

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN—(Outward.)

Leaves Atlanta	7 10 o'clock, A. M
Arrives at West-Point	11 40

DAY PASSENGER TRAIN—(Inward.)

Leaves West-Point	12 45 o'clock, P. M
Arrives at Atlanta	5 15

NIGHT FREIGHT AND PASSENGER.

Leaves Atlanta	7 00 o'clock, P. M
Arrives at West-Point	10 40
Leaves West-Point	3 00 o'clock, A. M
Arrives at Atlanta	10 07

Time 12 minutes faster than Atlanta City time.

The Daily Constitution.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE CITY

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE COUNTY.

THE LARGEST CITY, COUNTY AND STATE CIRCULATION. DEFIES REFUTATION.

Morning Edition.

ATLANTA:

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1871

Subscribe to The Constitution.

Parties spending a part or the entire season at the various springs, or other summer resorts through the country, can have THE CONSTITUTION sent to them by addressing a line to this office.

A full report of the decisions of the Supreme Court is furnished to THE CONSTITUTION exclusively, by the Reporter of the Court.

Heard From.

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION has a diabolical hint in regard to a photograph taken at Lookout Mountain. We repudiate all knowledge of the affair.—*Savannah News.*

Then we fall back for information upon our subscribers around Lookout Mountain.

Ardor Cooled.

It doth cool our ardor muchly when THE CONSTITUTION neglects to notice a whole column that we devoted to it last week.—*La Grange Reporter.*

We are glad to hear that your "ardor is cooling." It has done enough to set on fire the elements of discord in the Democratic party.

We assure the Reporter that our failure to notice its articles is not chargeable to disrespect. We have a very high regard for the Reporter and its ability, though little for its judgment. But we are unwilling to do the very thing we have been condemning—engage in a discussion utterly unnecessary, and doing tremendous damage to the party. The Reporter will please take down the family Bible and read, for edification, the fourth verse of the 26th chapter of Proverbs. "Answer not," etc.

Advertising.

There is a class of persons who imagine they are doing very judiciously by advertising through the medium of circulars. They scatter a few thousand through the city announcing their business, and await the result, fully convinced that in so doing they have taken all necessary preliminaries to success. Various circulars are almost daily to be found on the door steps and entry ways of respectable houses. Their fate is generally, that they are either thrown into the street by the indignant servant girl who answers the bell, or summarily pitched aside by the man of the house who finds them when he returns home, and who desires no suggestions of new methods of lightening his purse. The use of circulars may, in certain limited cases, answer every purpose; but the vast majority of those who have made money by advertising have found that the columns of a newspaper are the best and surest, and in the end the cheapest, medium of communication between the business world and the public.—*Harrisburg (Pa.) Telegraph.*

From the Middle Georgian.

☞ Col. I. W. Avery, of THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, who has been on an extended tour through the Northern States, has returned. Although THE CONSTITUTION has been conducted with much ability during his absence, we expect to relish it the more under the "heavy" management of Col. Avery, who is the "heavy" man of that paper. We are glad to know that his health is improved.

Political News Items.

The Receiver of Public Moneys in Washington Territory is a defaulter.

Southern carpet-bag editors have been interviewing Grant at Long Branch after government printing.

General McCook is rapidly recovering his health, and will be able to resume his canvass by the middle of September.

The amount of taxes levied in Leon Florida, last year, amounted to $48,545 35 This year they amount to $76,746 59—nearly double. This is the way things work under Radical rule.

Horace Greeley is on the rampage, telling the farmers of the Northwest what he knows about being a Presidential candidate, and at the same time telling what he knows of farming. What has the Northwest done to be so afflicted? First, the Hessian Fly, next drought, and now, Greeley.

General Butler's present course bids fair to district the councils of Massachusetts Radicalism to that degree which renders possible the triumph of the Democracy in Massachusetts, and promises to afford the unwonted spectacle of at least one gubernatorial term political respectability, even in that stronghold of arch-Radicalism.

The New York Sun, in speaking of the election in California, says that the Democracy lost the State from having a weak platform of dubious phraseology in regard to the issues; a feeble candidate for Governor—Haight has been very unpopular in his administration, yet his office holders insisted on putting him on the track; and the loss of the State is also due to a canvass on the part of the Democracy destitute of spirit. The head of an unpopular administration is a bad selection for a second term.

HOME.—If there is one word that fills the heart with joy, it is "home!" Home is an old word, yet it has an invincible power that can never lessen or wear out. There is no other word in the language that clusters so many pleasing affections, and that so powerfully excites our feelings. We are bound to it by ties of early affection, by years of childhood, by a father's and brother's friendship, by a mother's and sister's love. Home; murmur but its name, and what happy recollections shoot through the heart, and our brain is wild with emotion. Our spirits, however depressed by sorrow or affliction, however much we may have been stunned by the rough change of life, sometimes turns to the memories of "Home, sweet home."

LOOK ON THIS PICTURE AND THEN ON THAT.—It would appear that there is far more necessity for Ku-Klux legislation at the North than at the South. While in the latter murders and other kindred crimes are few, every Northern paper comes to us filled with accounts of "Trunk Horrors," "Foul Murders," and every species of the most abandoned criminality.—*Chronicle and Sentinel.*

☞ A clergyman passing a boy weeping bitterly, halted and asked, "What's the matter, my little fellow?" The boy replied, "Before, we could hardly get enough to eat of anything, and now what shall we do? for there's another one." "Hush thy mourning and wipe off those tears," said the clergyman, "and remember that he never sends mouths without he sends victuals to put in them." "I know that," said the boy, "but then he sends all the mouths to our house, and all the victuals to yours."

☞ Spillers, the commedian, being one evening behind the scenes, tormented with a violent toothache, the barber of the theater offered to relieve him by drawing it. "No, my good friend," replied he, "no, I cannot spare a tooth now, but on the 10th of June the house closes and you may then draw every tooth I have, for I am sure, after that, I sall have nothing to eat."

☞ There is an old soldier in New York who fought through two wars that came nearly half a century apart. But republics are not ungrateful, and his country has placed him on her pension-roll as a soldier of 1812. It is estimated that his income from that source alone amounts to the princely sum of eight dollars a month.—*Courier Journal.*

☞ Some people make their religion go a long way. A good woman bought a lottery ticket the other day, accompanying the purchase with the soliloquy; "The Lord knows how it 'll turn out. It's all in the hands of [illegible]mighty, I 'spose."—*Exchange.*

DECISIONS
—OF THE—
SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA.

Delivered at Atlanta, Tuesday, Sept. 12, 1871.

[REPORTED EXCLUSIVELY FOR THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, BY N. J. HAMMOND, S. C. REPORTER.]

S. P. Salter vs. John Howard. Case, from Houston.

LOCHRANE, J.

Where A sued B to recover damages for the enticement and employment by B, of servants, on the plantation of A, which he alleges were hired by him for the hear 1866, and a motion was made for a non-suit by defendant, on the ground that the proof failed to show a valid and mutually binding contract between A and the servants; the fact being that A and such servants had entered into a written contract, but which had not been signed or approved by the Freedmen's Bureau, though contemplated that it should be so submitted for approval by the parties thereto, but the servant had gone on under the contract, and were at work at A's plantation, and had been there nearly a month, and the court ordered the non-suit.

Held, That this was not error by the court. After the emancipation of slaves in Georgia, they were competent to contract for their labor, and while in the employment of one under a contract, it was illegal for any other party to interfere and hire them, and such person cannot, under our laws, defend himself against the wrong, by setting up questions arising on the contract of such servants by A.

Held, Again, where upon the trial for enticement of servants from the employment of another, the court permitted evidence of consequential damage to go to the jury, to the effect that the servants he first employed had provisions, and those he subsequently employed to take their place had not, by which he was compelled to furnish provisions, and making a poor crop, such persons were unable to pay him for the provisions furnished, out of their share of the crop, by which he was damaged, that this was error, the damage the law recognizes as legal to be recovered upon such action, an actual damage sustained by the act at the time of its commission, and the expense and true loss in getting other servants, or injuries to the crop by interruption of the labor thereon, or failure to obtain other labor after faithful effort to do so, or losses of like character, are proper and legal for the consideration of the jury.

HELD, The Court erred in refusing a new trial upon the admission of illega- evidence, which misled the jury on the question of damages under the facts in this case.

Poe, Hall & Poe, S. D. Killen, for plaintiff in error.

A. S. Giles, Nesbit & Jackson, contra.

J. T. Ellis vs. G. B. Lamar et al. Equity, from Spalding.

LOCHRANE, C. J.

Where A filed his bill in equity against B and L, in which he alleged that B, as the agent of L, had sold to him certain guano, which was worthless, and fraud in the sale by the partner, and there was a demurrer to the bill for want of jurisdiction, on the ground that L, who was the owner of the guano, resided in a different county, and also for want of equity, and the court sustained the demurrer:

HELD, That the court did not commit error in sustaining the demurrer under the facts in this bill, upon both the grounds. Equity will not entertain jurisdiction over the principal, by linking him with his agent or commission merchant, upon general allegations of fraud, or interest of commission by such agent, out of the county of the residence of such principal.

Judgment affirmed.

Doyal & Nunnally, for plaintiff in error.

Peeples & Stewart, contra.

Southwestern Railroad Company vs. Rowan & McCamy. Complaint, from Houston.

McCAY, J.

1. Where, on a trial of a suit to recover damages for the breach of a parol contract to deliver and pay for a certain number of railroad stringers, it became material to show that a portion of the stringers had been delivered and paid for under the contract:

HELD, That a witness who only knew of the existence of the contract from hearsay, might testify that in making the delivery, the parties acted on the contract, since this is no more than saying that they acted on what they claimed, or supposed to be, the contract. The testimony does not go to show there was a contract, but to explain the delivery, and is admissible as part of the *res gestæ*.

2. When there was testimony before a jury on a trial for the breach of a contract to receive and pay for a fixed number of railroad stringers at $15 per thousand feet, and there was evidence of the number of thousand feet in the lot agreed to be received, and also proof that after the refusal, the market price of lumber fell to $12, then $10 and then $9 per thousand:

HELD, That in this proof there were all the elements necessary to enable the jury to arrive at the damages to the plaintiff, and as the verdict is sustainable by this evidence, and there is no complaint of the charge of the court, a new trial ought not to be granted.

Judgment affirmed.

Lyon, DeGraffenreid & Irvin, for plaintiff in error.

S. Hall, C. C. Duncan, contra.

John L. Moore vs. James S. Ewing and W. A. Legget, executor, etc. Assumpsit from Spalding.

McCAY, J.

As there is sufficient evidence in this case to sustain the verdict, and as the newly discovered evidence is only commulative and would not, necessarily change the verdict, there was no error in refusing a new trial.

Judgment affirmed.

Pepies & Stewart, Doyal & Nunnally, for plaintiff in error.

Speer & Beck, contra.

Tommey & Stewart vs. Joshua Ellis. Equity and offset, from Newton.

McCAY, J.

The question before the jury in this case was whether a certain debt had been transferred by the creditor to A, so as to defeat an offset against the creditor held by the debtor.

It was in proof that the transfer, if made at all, was in payment of or as collateral for certain debts held by A against the creditor making the transfer, and that A had not given up the evidences of the debts, but retained them in his possession.

The Judge charged the jury in substance, that if they believed that there had been in fact a *bona fide* transfer made, then the transferee was protected against the offset, whether the transfer was an absolute payment or as collateral. There was no request on either side that the Judge should charge as to the effect of A retaining possession of the notes he held against the person whom it was claimed had made the transfer.

The jury found against the transfer and in favor of the offset.

On a motion for a new trial, on the ground that the jury fonnd contrary to the evidence, and on several other grounds, the court overruled the motion on all the grounds taken, but granted a new trial on the ground that he had erred in not charging the jury that the retaining possession of the notes by A was not conclusive against the transfer, if from the evidence the jury should believe a transfer was *bona fide* made:

HELD, That this was error, as in substance such charge had really been given, at least so far as it was proper for the court to direct the jury as to the weight of the evidence.

Judgment reversed.

John J. Floyd, for plaintiff in error.

Clark & Pace, contra.

Nathaniel F. Walker vs. James R. Walker, et al. Equity from Upson.

McCAY, J.

Where there was a bill and answer and plea, and it was agreed that there was no dispute as to the facts, the Judge should decide the case on the pleadings.

HELD, that the facts set forth in the bill answer, and pleas are all to be taken by the Judge as true.

Where, by consent of parties, a verdict was taken in an equity cause, for the complainant; the amount of the verdict to be left blank and afterward at the same term a consent agreement was entered into by the parties and put upon the minutes of the court, reciting the fact of the verdict, and agreeing that the blank should be filled by the Judge by proper order after a hearing in vacation, and a decree was then taken by the complainants, leaving the amounts also in blank and the hearing was had as agreed upon, and an order passed by the Judge directing the clerk to fill the blanks in the verdict and decree, which was accordingly done:

HELD, That under this state of facts, and after nearly three years have elapsed, without any motion by the defendant, it was not error in the court below to refuse to sustain a bill of review to allow a new hearing on the sole ground of error of law on the face of the proceedings.

Whatever of defect there is in the record, is cured by the consent of the parties.

Judgment affirmed.

Poe, Hall & Poe, Doyal & Nunnally, for plaintiffs in error.

Cabaniss & Peeples, Smith & Alexander, Speer & Beck, contra.

O. F. Houser vs. W. Houser et al. Complaint from Houston.

WARNER, J.

This was an action brought by the plaintiff against the defendants, on a promissory note for $2,350 93, payable to Houser & Brunson, or bearer, dated 1st July, 1868, and due one day after date.

The defendants, W. Houser & Brunson, plead the general issue. On the trial of the case, it appears from the evidence of the plaintiff, who was introduced by the defendants, that the note sued on was placed in the hands of the plaintiff by Brunson, together with other notes and accounts, as collateral security, to secure himself against loss on a note made by Houser & Brunson for $3,000, payable to Bryant & Wimberly, to which the plaintiff was security; that about nine months after the suit was commenced by the plaintiff against the defendants, the Bryant & Wimberly note was paid off out of the proceeds of other collaterals, and that plaintiff had no other interest in the note than to account to Houser & Brunson for the same or the proceeds thereof. The plaintiff in rebuttal, introduced Hotzclaw, who testified, that the note sued on was placed in his hands as an attorney-at-law by the plaintiff, and Brunson, of the firm of Houser & Bronson, to secure the plaintiff against loss as their security on the Bryant & Wimberly note, and it was agreed between plaintiff and Houser & Brunson, that this note, with other notes, shold be collected by him, and the proceeds applied to the payment, first, of the note on which plaintiff was security, and the balance to be returned to Houser & Brunson for the benefit of their creditors, the firm being insolvent, and that he brought suit on the note in the name of the plaintiff with that understanding. W. Houser, of the firm of K. Houser & Brunson, is a different man from the payee of the note, James M. Houser, of the firm of Houser & Brunson, the defendants being a farming firm, and the payees of the note a mercantile firm. Upon this evidence the court dismissed the plaintiff's action. In our judgment this was error. The plaintiff at the time of the commencement of his action on the note had the legal title thereto, and was entitled to recover a judgment thereon against the defendants, the proceeds of which, when collected, he would hold as trustee for those who were legally or equitably entitled to the same. The court should have submitted the evidence to the jury and charged them as the law applicable thereto.

Let the judgment of the court below be reversed.

H. M. Holzclaw, C. C. Duncan, Nesbit & Jackson, for plaintiff in error.

Killen & Martin, Poe, Hall & Poe, contra.

Jno. C. Zorn vs. N. F. Walker et al. Equity, from Upson.

WARNER. J.

This was a bill filed by the complainant against the defendants, as the purchaser of certain specified tracts of land at Sheriff's sale under a fi. fa. against the defendant, N. F. Walker, praying for an injunction to restrain them from prosecuting their respective claims to a homestead on the land so purchased by him at such Sheriff's sale. The bill alleges that the defendants are fraudulently combining together to obtain homesteads on the land for the benefit of N. F. Walker, one of the defendants, the other defendant not being entitled to a homestead under the law, and that the complainant not being a creditor of the applicants for a homestead, cannot be heard in the common law courts to object to the granting of the same. The bill was demurred to for want of equity, and because it was multifarious. The court sustained the latter ground of demurrer and admended the former, both parties excepted. We think the court erred on both grounds. If there was equity in the bill, the charge of a fraudulent combination between the defendants to obtain a homestead for one of them would not make the bill multifarious, but would relieve it from that objection on demurrer therefor. Although the complainant as a purchaser of the land at Sheriff's sale is not a creditor of the applicants for a homestead on the land so purchased, still, he derives his title to the land under the judgment of a creditor, and may urge the same objections in the Court of Ordinary, or in the Supreme Court, on an appeal therefrom, as the creditor could have done under whose judgment and execution he derives his title to the land. In other words, the purchaser of the land under a judgment in favor of a creditor at Sheriff' sale on which a homestead is claimed, is as much within the reason and spirit of the Act of 1868, as the creditor under whose judgment he desires his title, and may be heard and make the same objections to granting the homestead as the creditor could have done.

Let the judgment of the court below be reversed.

J. J. Hall, Cabaniss & Peeples, Smith & Alexander, for plaintiff in error.

Poe, Hall & Poe contra.

D. A. Baker vs. G. M. T. Brown, Sheriff. Rule, from Newton.

WARNER, J.

This was a rule against the Sheriff, calling on him to show cause why he should not pay to the plaintiff the amount due on an execution against the defendant, or be attached for contempt in failing to execute the process of the court The Sheriff, in answer to the rule, showed for cause that the defendant, on the 4th of August, 1870, filed an affidavit under the provisions of the Act of 1868, for the relief of debtors, and to adjust the same on principles of equity, the note on which the judgment was rendered bearing date prior to the 1st of June, 1865, the judgment on which the execution issued is dated 29th of September, 1869, that there was a resolution of the General Assembly prohibiting the levy and sale of property under execution on debts contracted prior to 1st of June, 1865, and that the property of the defendant has been set apart as a homestead. It appears in the record that the execution was placed in the Sheriff's hands on the 15th of May, 1870, by plaintiff's attorney, with writsen notice that the debt on which the judgment was founded was given for the purchase money of the land, on which he directed and required to levy the execution: that the Sheriff levied the execution on the land as required by the notice on the 24th of July, 1870. The rule was moved for against him in March, 1871. On hearing the rule and the Sheriff's answer, the Court discharged he same, and the plaintiff excepted:

HELD, that the Court, on the statement of facts, disclosed by the record, should have made the rule absolute against the Sheriff for the amount of the value of the land which he was notified to levy on and sell, that being the extent of the *injury* which the plaintiff has sustained by the failure of the Sheriff to perform his legal duty, and not the amount due on the execution, if that shall exceed the value of the land, and that the Court below erred in discharging the rule against the Sheriff.

Judgment reversed.

Clark & Pace for plaintiffs in error.

John J. Floyd contra.

G. S. Whitten vs. the Mayor and Council of Covington. *Mandamus* from Newton.

WARNER, J.

This was a *mandamus* by the petitioner calling on the Mayor and Council of the city of Covington to show cause why a licence should not be granted to him to retail spirituous liquors within the limits of said city. The city authorities showed for cause why said license should not be granted, that the petitioner had failed to comply with that part of the city ordinance in relation to the issuing of license to retail spirituous liquors in said city, which is as follows: "He shall, before receiving such license, produce the written recommendation of four of his neighbors, each signature to represent a seperate and distinct establishment." On hearing the *mandamus* the court refused to make the same absolute, but dismissed it, whereupon the petitioner excepted:

HELD, That this was a legal and valid ordinance of the city under the grant of power confined by the 13th section of the city charter, and that there was no error in the court below in refusing to make the *mandamus* absolute dismissing the same.

Judgment affirmed.

L. B. Anderson, by E. N. Broyles, for plaintiff in error.

Clark & Pace, contra.

John A. Dominick vs. Bowdoin, the Jailer of Spalding county. *Mandamus* from Spalding.

WARNER, J., dissenting.

When the Governor of this State granted an unconditional pardon to a party, who was afterwards arrested by the Sheriff upon a bench warrant, for the same offence pardoned by the Governor, and who petitioned the Court for the *writ of habeas corpus*, and upon the hearing thereof, the Court refused to receive the pardon as evidence in favor of the applicant.

HELD, that this was manifest error by the Court. It is the duty of all Courts, setting for the purpose of *habeas corpus* or otherwise, to receive, without further evidence of its verity, the pardon of the Governor under the Great Seal of the State

HELD AGAIN, that under the Constitution of 1868, which differs from the previous Constitutions of this State, in the grant of the power of pardon to the Executive, and contains only the same limitation upon the power, that limits the royal prerogative in Great Britain, by act of William the III, and is incorporated into the Constitution of the United States, and Great Britain and of the Supreme Court of the United States, has been held to authorize the exercise of the pardoning power before as well as after conviction. It was error in the court to reject this pardon upon that ground.

HELD AGAIN, that pardons obtained by fraud are void, and upon suggestion of fraud upon the trial of *habeas corpus*, it was the duty of judge presiding, to have heard the evidence, and passed upon its merits, as to the facts in the particular case, and it was error in the court to hold that this question could only be enquired of by the jury.

Judgment reversed.

LOCHRANE, C. J.

At the April term, 1869, of the Superior Court of the county of Pike, John a Dominick, the plaintiff in error, was indicted for murder. In December, 1870, the Governor of this State granted and caused to be delivered to him an unconditional pardon. Subsequent to this pardon, he was arrested by the Sheriff upon a bench warrant issued from Pike Superior Court, upon the indictment for murder, and taken before some judicial officers in Pike county, who ordered him to be lodged in the common jail of the county of Spalding for safe keeping.

During his confinement in jail, he applied for the State's writ of *habeas corpus*, which was granted, and upon the hearing, the jailor assigned for cause of his detention and imprisonment the proceedings stated, and that he presented the pardon of the Governor after he was in jail, etc.

The Judge, sitting as a court *habeas corpus*, refused to receive the evidence of the pardon, and remitted the prisoner to jail, and this judgment of the court below is the error assigned.

The important question to be decided in this case, is the power of the Governor under the Constitution of 1868 to grant pardons before conviction.

The language of the Constitution of 1868 is in these words: "He shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons, to commute penalties, and to remit any part of a sentence for offences against the State, except in cases of impeachment."

The power conferred under this Constitution differs from that conferred by our previous Constitutions.

In the Constitution of 1798, the language was: "He shall have power to grant reprieves for offenses against the State, except in cases of impeachment, and to grant pardons, or to remit any part of a sentence *in all cases after conviction*, except for treason or murder, in which cases he may respite the execution, and make report thereof to the next General Assembly, by whom a pardon may be granted."

From the 23d of May, 1798, down to the Constitution of 1868, the power of the Governor was limited by the Constitution as to the nature of the offenses to be pardoned, and also to the time or "*after conviction*." By reference to our present Constitution, it will be seen these checks and limitations have been removed. His power to pardon is limited only in cases of impeachment, and the Constitution is silent as to the time when the power may be exercised.

The language of our present Constitution is similar to that used in the Constitution of the United States. Enumerating the Presidents powers, it says: "He shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment." It will be seen that the Constitution of the United States is also silent as to the time when the power may be exercised by the President.

The power of pardoning may be traced among the earliest writers, as the prerogative of the sovereign authority, and no matter what reasons it may be founded upon, its existence has been recognized. The limitations in cases of impeachment found in the United States Constitution and in the Constitution of 1868, may be found in stat, 12 and 13, w. III, c. 2, which contains these words: "that no pardon under the great seal should be pleaded in bar to an impeachment by the House of Commons," and this act was itself founded upon the altercations which finally terminated in the dissolution of Parliament, arising out of the impeachment of the Earl of Danby, in 1678, before the Commons, and who presented as his plea in bar of such impeachment, the pardon of the King, the prerogatives of the Crown and the legislative privileges of the Parliament of Great Britain, while practically settled, by the revolution of 1688, the subject has again and again been subjected to grave and learned discussions, and the rights and privileges of Parliament may be, perhaps, now conceded to be beyond the control of judicial tribunals, and the last speech of the celebrated Sir William Windham was delivered in the House of Commons upon this very subject. But whatever claims of limitation against the power of pardon in cases of impeachment may have existed, the right in offenses against the crown was yielded as the unquestioned prerogative of the sovereign. And from the nature whence we have derived the great body of our laws and fundamental principles of free government, we have also acquired the judicial exposition of the laws themselves, as precedents worthy in my judgment to be accepted as the very soundest promulgation of what the law originally was intended to announce. For myself I entertain the very highest estimate of the learning and purity of the people who adorn the bench of Great Britain, and upon a subject when under the same laws copied from British statutes into our legislative system I find the construction of their courts, I yield to them a deference and consideration based upon an appreciation of their intrinsic value

In the case at bar, the English courts have held in the language of Lord Coke. "A pardon is a work of mercy whereby the King *either before attainder sentence or conviction or after* forgiveth any crime, offense, punishment, right, title, debt or duty." The power of pardon exists either *before* or *after* conviction. This is the doctrines of the British authorities, and the power to pardon or a royal prerogative limited in cases of impeachment by act of May the 3d, may be found as the power granted in the United States Constitution in express words with the same limitation. And the Supreme Court of the United States has given to it the same construction. In 18 How. 307, the reason for such construction is that the words used in the Constitution of the United States conveyed to the mind the authority as exercised by the English Crown, and in 4 Wallace, the construction given to the words used in the Constitution were similar to that given in Great Britain, and the power may be exercised *before* or after conviction. To give a different construction to the words used in our State Constitution, would be to overrule the authority of the courts of Great Britain and that of the Supreme Court of the United States. For no reason exists, or can be said to exist, which would authorize a different construction as to the power of the Governor of a State, from that of a *president*, or *king*, over the matters expressly delegated to him by the Constitution of the State, indeed our formal adoption of the common law, makes it more applicable to our condition than it does to the President.

It is true that these decisions are not legally binding on us; and if we differed with the principles upon which they are based, that we are free to set up our own opinions This is clear, and out of this argument upon principles, it may be urged with great plausability, that the terms used must mean, that pardons shall be limited to cases *after conviction*, or in view of the language used. He shall have power to grant *reprieves* and pardons, to commute penalties, and to remit any pardon of a sentence for offenses against the State, except in cases of impeachment, that the word sentence qualifies the preceding provisions granting the power, or that the words "for offenses" against the State means such offenses as are ascertained by trial under the forms of law. If the meaning of the words used necessarily involves the requisition of a trial to establish the fact of the offense before the power to pardon becomes vested in the Executive, then the same necessity is implied under the very same language used in the Constitution of the United States. In the language there is, "he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment;" and the opinions of the Attorney Generals, and the decisions of the United States Courts have not held the words "for offenses," to mean any such thing.

But again, it may be said that the words, "for offenses," if it does not mean those found guilty of offenses against the State, violates a fundamental rule of law that "all men are presumed innocent until found guilty;" and offences cannot in law exist, until established by proof by the verdict of a jury, that this cannot have sufficient weight, or set aside the opinions of such men as Lord Coke, or of the Supreme Bench of the United States, because no man need be tried if he does not want to, he may plead guilty. No power can compel him to go through a trial if he does not desire to plead *not guilty*, and the petition for pardon or acceptance of it is a *confession* of the imputed offense; the pardon is accepted upon the principle of its *confession*. This point made upon this power has undergone judicial decision, and been the subject matter of discussion frequently, and decided as I have stated. In 7 Peters' United States vs. Wilson, Chief Justice Marshall—a name that adds to a judicial opinion the weight of the highest judicial integrity and the most profound learning—treats a pardon as a *plea in bar*, and as stated by Blackstone, 4th vol. 339, *it must be pleaded*, if pleaded then, to prevent the very thing the construction contended for insists it cannot prevent, to-wit: a conviction. This construction would up turn the plainest written principles covering the law of pardon.

If we were to set up the individual reasons which might control us, as a question under our division of powers of the government, much more could be said against the interference with the Executive with the due course and administration of the laws, after than before conviction; in England, by a fiction, the King is the source of judicial power, he is the chief of all the courts of law, and the people are only his substitutes, and in criminal cases, as he is regarded the universal proprietor of the kingdom, he is deemed directly concerned in all prosecutions carried on in his name; and here the *State* is represented in courts of law not by the individual principle of Executive authority, but by the laws of the land. Much stronger reason might, therefore, be given in favor of a *pardon before* than after courts had convicted and sentenced the prisoner; that is, if we for the time concede that this power is not expressly granted by the people, the source of all power, and is a question of prerogative. But we confine ourselves to the precedents and decisions above stated, and guided by them, we are of opinion the *pardoning* power of the Governor of this State is equal to the same power conferred by the Constitution of the United States upon the President, and subject to no other or greater restriction, and the decisions of the English courts and American courts upon this subject, are uniform and conclusive, and we affirm the principles of construction therein enunciated. The language of the very able and distinguished Judge who presides over the courts of the United States in this State, delivered by him in his judgment protecting the property of the citizen from confiscation, upon the pardon granted to the claimant by the President, Mr. Johnson: "Although laws are not framed on principles of compassion for guilt; yet, when Mercy, in her divine tenderness, bestows on the transgressor the boon of forgiveness, Justice will pause, and forgetting the offense, bid the pardoned man go in peace."

Holding, as we do, the *pardon* to be properly within the constitutional power of the Executive of this State to issue, when the petitioner presented his pardon under the great seal of this State, reciting the offense, and the party, and unconditionally pardoning him therefrom, it was the duty of the court to have received it in evidence, upon the hearing of the *habeas corpus*, and to have respected it as the *act* of the Chief Magistrate of this commonwealth, and the bench warrants or orders of the Justices of the Peace ought to have been set aside, and the party discharged. This was the clear duty of the Judge. In cases of pardon there no longer exists in contemplation of law any offense for the party pardoned to answer; it is blotted out, and ceases to be a cause to deprive him of his liberty, and in any form his right to present his pardon is unquestionable, and the duty of all courts to respect it not a matter for disputation—where there is nothing set up to render it invalid, as by suggestion of fraud in its procurement, the question of its validity is put in issue, or where the identity of the person pardoned, or the fact of its acceptance or delivery, are brought before the court in such case. If upon *habeas corpus* it is the duty of the court to hear the testimony, and pass upon the merits of the particular case, or if pleaded upon the trial then to hear evidence, and let the jury pass upon the case under the proof, for while we hold the constitutional power exists in the Executive to grant pardons, we also hold that fraud in their procurement will render them void in the case of the commonwealth vs. Ahl. 43, Penn. State R (7 wright) 210, it is declared "A pardon procured by *false and forged representations* and papers is void."

When on the trial, it appears that prisoner had nothing to do with the fraud, still it is void. The act of 1819, in this State, required in all cases of application for pardon, a certified copy of the evidence should accompany the application; and the principle of the act was to prevent imposition on the Executive. The rule was a good rule, and while not applicable to this case, gives the spirit of the law, that the executive should have the case before him to decide.

In the State vs. McIntire, 1 Jones, case No. 61: "When a pardon is pleaded, and it appears from the pardon and the record that the Governor was misinformed, the pardon was held void."

We need not multiply cases, as enough has been quoted to show the fact that fraud will render the pardon void. We find no settled rule of practice in law laid down, nor do we intend to lay down more than the recognition of the general rule stated. As to what would or would not amount to fraud, or sufficient fraud to render it void, we deduce from the general rules of decisions that misrepresentation of the facts material in the cases, upon which the Governor acted, and which ought to have prevented the clemency of the Governor if known, or any concealment of the material facts of the case, or suggestion of false views to the Governor to procure the pardon, ought to be adjudged in the particular case by the court or jury as the issue may be joined.

In the case at bar, the court ought to have taken the pardon offered as evidence, without further proof. Its verity needs no other evidence than the usual issue under the great seal of the State and discharged the prisoner under it. Except an issue of fraud was suggested, and if such suggestion were made it was his duty, then and there, without a jury; but upon the hearing, upon habeas corpus, to have heard the evidence and decided the case upon its merits. If there was no fraud proved, sufficient to render the pardon void, it was his duty to discharge the prisoner. If there *was enough proven*, he ought to have remanded him, and under the facts in this case, from what appears by the certificate of the judge, we reverse his judgment, but further direct him to receive the evidence of pardon granted, and if fraud is suggested in the proper mode to cause an issue to be made, and thereupon, hear the testimony offered and adjudge the case.

Judgment reversed upon the ground the court erred in rejecting the pardon offered as evidence in this case.

McCAY, J., concurring.

Where one was in custody under a bench warrant founded upon an indictment by the Grand Jury, and sued out a writ of *habeas corpus* before a judge of the Superior Court; and as a ground of discharge, offered a pardon from the Governor, for the offense charged against him in the indictment.

HELD, that it was error in the judge to refuse to receive and consider the pardon.

A pardon obtained by fraud and deception is void, and may be attacked on that ground before any tribunal when it is relied on, if found fraudulent, it may be treated as null and inoperative by the court.

WARNER, J., dissenting.

(After stating that the majority of the court not ready to deliver the opinion in Hancock's case.)

The two cases of Dominick vs. Bowden, jailer, and R B. Bullock, Governor, vs. Hancock et al., having been argued before the court at the present term, and as both cases involve the question of the power of the Governor to grant a pardon before trial and conviction, will be considered together. In the case of Dominick vs. Bowden, it appears that Dominick was confined in jail under a bench warrant issued by the Judge of the Superior Court, the Grand Jury having found a true bill against him for murder. A *habeas corpus* was granted by the Judge directed to Bowden, the jailor, requiring him to bring the body of Dominick before him, together with the cause of his capture and detention. The counsel for Dominick produced before the Judge a written document which purported to be a pardon granted by the Governor for the offense with which he stood charged by the Grand Jury, and moved the court to discharge him, which motion the court overruled, and remanded him back into the custody of the jailer, whereupon, the prisoner, by his counsel, excepted. In the case of R. B. Bullock, Governor, vs. Hancock, a *scirefacias* was pending in court to forfeit the recognizance of Hancock, (who had been indicted for the offense of an assault with intent to murder) and his securities. The defendants plead in discharge of their liability a written document purporting to be a pardon by the Governor, pardoning Hancock, the principal in the bond for the offense with which he stood charged. The court overruled the plea of the pardon; whereupon the defendants excepted. In the case of Dominick, it is recited in the document claimed to be a pardon that it had been represented to the Governor by a petition that the homicide had been committed in consequence of the great provocation rendered by the deceased in most brutally and violently beating the mother of the accused, and that his family is in absolute need of his assistance and support, that the homicide was committed nearly two years ago, and the case had never undergone a judicial investigation, and that the Hon. Thomas J. Speer, Senator of the Twenty-sixth Senatorial District, embracing the county of Pike, had united in the petition for the pardon of Dominick, etc. Whether the foregoing alleged recited facts were made to appear to the Governor on the oath of competent witnesses, or otherwise, does not appear, but the evidence must have been satisfactory to the Governor, whatever its character may have been, for he granted a pardon relieving and discharging him from the crime alleged in the indictment, and every other charge of like nature arising out of the same fact, or based on the same transaction. In the case of Hancock the written document offered as a pardon recites, amongst other things, that the pardon was not granted for the purpose of shielding him (the offender) from the hands of justice, but merely for the sake of those who have become securities on his bond, in order to prevent damage and injury being done to them. It appears in the record that there were fourteen securitses on the bond, which was for the sum of four hundred dollars. This is the first time the interpretation of the Constitutian of 1868, in relation to the exercise of the pardoning power by the Governor has been presented to this court for its consideration and judgment, and should be so interpreted and construed as to maintain and preserve intact every clause and section of that instrument, defining the power of the Executive Department according to the true interest and meaning thereof. The question in these cases is not what was the power of the Crown in England, or of the President under the Constitution of the United States to grant pardons for offenses before trial and conviction, but the question is, whether the Governor has the power to grant a pardon for offenses against the State before trial and conviction, under the provisions of the Constitution of the State of Georgia.

By the second section of the fourth article of the Constitution of 1868 the Governor has the power conferred on him "to grant reprieves and pardons, to commute penalties and remit any part of a sentence for offenses against the State, except in cases of impeachment." The Governor, under the Constitution, has the power to grant pardons "for offenses against the State." What is an offense in the legal sense of that word as used in the Constitution? Bowvier defines the word "offense" to be "the doing what a penal law forbids to be done, or omitting to do what it commands; in this sense it is synonymous with crime." Second Bowvier's Law Dictionary, 242. The Constitution does not confer the power on the Governor to pardon any person charged with any offense against the State, and the simple reason is that every person so charged is presumed to be innocent thereof until his guilt is proved and established in the manner prescribed by law, and until that is done there is no offense against the State to be pardoned by the Governor, of which he has any legal cognizance for that purpose. The Governor has no power or authority, under the Constitution, to assume in advance of a trial and conviction that a person charged with an offense against the State is guilty of that offense, and acting upon that assumption proceed to pardon him therefor; for if he is not guilty of the offense charged against him, he needs no pardon. The Executive Department of the Government has no power or authority under the Constitution, to hear evidence, and decide upon the guilt or innocence of a person charged with an offense against the State, in advance of a trial therefor; the power and authority to do that is confined by the Constitution on the Judicial Department of the Government. The Executive and Judicial Departments of the Government are *distinct*, and the Executive Department cannot exercise any power which is properly attached to the Judicial Department.

What is a pardon, in the sense which that word is used in the Constitution? "A pardon is an act of grace proceeding from the power entrusted with the execution of the laws, which exempts the individual on whom it is bestowed from the punishment the law inflicts for a crime he has committed," 2d Bowvier, 261. In Conyer's Dig. it is said, "So the King may pardon all offenses of which a man is attained or convicted," 7th Conyer's Dig., marginal page 50, title Prerogative, letter D. A pardon in the sense which that word is used in the Constitution is, to exempt the individual to whom it is granted from the punishment which the law inflicts for an offense against the State, which he has committed, and for which he has been duly convicted according to law. Until trial, and conviction, for an offense against the State in the manner prescribed by the Constitution and laws thereof, there is no punishment which the law inflicts for that offense, to exempt the individual from, by a pardon to exempt the individual from the punishment of an offense against the State inflicted by the law by granting a pardon to him, he must first be convicted of that offense according to law; otherwise, the law does not inflict any punishment on him which requires a pardon to exempt him from that punishment. The establishment of the guilt of the party charged with an offense against the State according to law, is an indispensable prerequisite to the infliction of the punishment prescribed by law, and until that is done, no punishment can be inflicted on the party, and no pardon is required to exempt him from it, the presumption of the law is always in favor of innocence, until the contrary is legally established.

A party may be charged under oath with having committed an offense against the State, or he may be accused by the grand jury of an offense against the State, but such charge, or accusation, does not authorize any punishment to be inflicted for that offense, until the party so charged or accused, has first been tried and convicted, therefore, according to law. Until trial and conviction for an offense against the State, the Governor can have no legal evidence, or official knowledge, that an offense against the State has been committed, which will authorize him to grant a pardon therefor under the Constitution. The power conferred by the Constitution, is to grant pardons for offenses against the State, not for offenses charged to have been committed against the State. Is it competent for the Governor to hear evidence and pass upon the guilt, or innocence of a party charged with an offense against the State and to pardon him for that offense, in advance of any trial therefore as provided by the Constitution and laws of the State? If it is competent for the Governor to do so, then all offenses against the State, may be summarily disposed of by the Executive Department of the Government, without invoking the aid or assistance of the Judicial Department thereof. But inasmuch as the Executive Department of the Government has no jurisdiction, power, or authority, under the Constitution, to hear and determine as to the guilt, or innocence of any person charged with an offense against the State, it necessarily follows that that question must be decided by the Judicial Department of the Government where the jurisdiction and power to decide it, is vested by the Constitution, and until it has been so decided, the Executive Department has no power or authority to interfere with the jurisdiction of the Judicial Department in regard to that question. Where the party charged with an offens eagainst the State shall have been found guilty of that offense by the Judicial Department of the government, and the sentence of the law shall be inflicted upon him for that offense, then the Governor has the unquestioned power, under the Constitution, to grant a pardon to the offender, and relieve him from the punishment inflicted by the law for that offense against the State. If the words "after conviction" had been inserted in the Constitution of 1868, it would have been mere surplusage, for there could not have been any offense against the State to be pardoned, in the legal sense of that word as used in the Constitution, until the party charged therewith had first been tried and convicted of that offense in accordance with the laws thereof. An offense against the State must first be established before the Governor can grant a pardon for that offense under the Constitution, and that offense against the State can only be established by trial and conviction therefor, as provided by law. Before there can be a pardon legally granted by the Governor to any person for an offense against the State under the Constitution, it must first be shown that an offense against the State has been committed by such person, and the only legal evidence of that fact is the trial and conviction of the person charged therewith, as required by the laws of the land. It cannot properly be said that any person guilty of an offense against the State, until that person has been legally tried and convicted therefor. Until there has been a legal trial and conviction of a person charged with an offense against the State in the proper court having jurisdiction thereof, the Governor under the Constitution, has no power to grant a pardon for that offense, and no pardon is necessary to exempt such person from punishment for that offense before trial and conviction therefor. There must be an offense against the State legally established, before that offense can be pardoned by the Governor, as contemplated by the Constitution. Before the pardoning power conferred by the Constitution can be legally exercised by the Governor, there must necessarily be an offense against the State legally established, to be pardoned. The plain language of the Constitution is, that the Governor "shall have power to grant pardons for offenses against the State." If there is no offense against the State established by the trial and conviction of the party charged therewith in the manner prescribed by law, then there is no offense against the State to which the pardoning power, as contemplated by the Constitution, can be made applicable.

But it is said that the clause in the Constitution of 1868 relative to the power of the Governor to grant pardons for offenses against the State is similar to that in the Constitution of the United States, and that the Supreme Court of the United States has decided that the President, under that Constitution, may grant a pardon for offenses against the United States before conviction; that may be conceded, and still the Governor, under the Constitution of this State, would not have the legal power and authority to do so. The Constitution of this State contains a provision in it that is not in the Constitution of the United States. The thirty first section of the first article of the Constitution of this State declares: "That the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Departments shall be distinct; and each department shall be confided to a separate body of magistracy. No person or collection of persons, being of one department, shall exercise any power properly attached to either of the others, except in cases herein expressly provided."

This section of the Constitution was intended to restrain, and does restrain, the Executive Department of the State Government from all interference with the powers, duties, and functions of the Judicial Department in the due administration of the laws of the State, which is vested by the Constitution in the latter department. When the Judicial Department of the State Government shall have tried and convicted a person charged or accused of an offense against the State, in accordance with the laws thereof, then, that department has performed its appropriate functions, and the Governor may then exercise the pardoning power vested in him by the Constitution, but to interfere with the due administration of the laws of the State by the Judicial Department thereof, before trial and conviction, by granting a pardon for the offense with which the defendant stands charged in the courts of the State, or before he is so charged, and thereby prevent and defeat the due administration of the law by the courts, would be to exercise a power properly attached to the Judicial Department, which the Constitution expressly forbids. To hear evidence and determine whether an offense has been committed against the State, belongs exclusively to the judicial Department of the State Government. Whenever the Executive Department assumes to decide that any person has been guilty of an offense against the State before trial and conviction therefor, as provided by law, and then proceeds to grant a pardon to such person for that offense, it is an usurpation of authority not conferred on the Executive Department by the Constitution, but expressly denied thereby. The Governor has the power, under the Constitution, to grant a pardon for an offense against the State when the fact has been made known to him by competent legal evidence that such an offense has been committed, by the trial and conviction of the offender before the proper tribunal, but there is no express power conferred on him, to hear evidence and determine that an offense against the State has been committed, so as to lay the foundation for pardon for that offense. The ascertainment of the fact whether an offense against the State has been committad, properly belongs to the Judicial Department of the Government, under our Constitution, and not to the Executive Department, and whenever the Governor assumes, or undertakes, to decide that an offense against the State has been committed for the purpose of granting a pardon therefor, he assumes and undertakes to exercise a power which the Constitution of the State prohibits, for no person, or collection of persons, being of one department, shall exercise any power properly attached to either of the others, except in cases therein expressly provided, it cannot be denied that the power to hear evidence, and ascertain the guilt of persons charged with having committed offenses against the State, is a power properly attached to the judicial department of the State Government, and that being so, the Executive department has no power or authority to interfere with it by granting a pardon before a trial and conviction therefor, so as to defeat the exercise of that power by the judicial department, but on the contrary is expressly prohibited from doing so by the Constitution. Whatever may have been the power claimed for the King in England, or for the President under the Constitution of the United States, to pardon for offenses before trial and conviction, the Constitution of this State studiously keeps the powers of the Executive and Judicial departments of the Government separate and distinct, and the pardoning power of the Government cannot be exercised until there has been a trial and conviction for an offence against the State by the Judicial department, as provided by the Constitution and the laws thereof. To hold otherwise, would be to decide that the Executive department of the State Government had the power and authority to hear and determine the question of the guilt of persons charged with offenses against the State, and pardon them therefor without any other or further trial, and thus usurp the functions of the Judicial Department of the Government, which the Constitution of this State expressly forbids.

Construing that section of the Constitution which confers the power on the Governor to grant pardons for offenses against the State, in connection with the 31st section of the 1st article thereof, it is quite clear to my mind that it never was intended that the Governor should exercise the pardoning power before trial and conviction by the Judicial Department of the Government. As has been already shown, there must be an offense against the State to be pardoned, and under our Constitution that fact cannot be legally ascertained except by a trial according to law by the Judicial Department of the Government, and whenever the Executive undertakes to assume or hear evidence as to the fact that an offense against the State has been committed before trial and conviction, it is an invasion of the functions of the Judicial Department, which alone can furnish the only legal and competent evidence of that fact, under our Constitution. This, in my judgment, is a fair and proper construction of the Constitution of this State, so as to prevent the abuse of the pardoning power by the Governor, to the great detriment of public justice. I am, therefore, of the opinion, that the judgment of the court below in both cases should be affirmed on the ground that the Governor under the Constitution of this State, had no power to grant a pardon for either of the offenses charged, before a trial and conviction therefor, in the courts of the State, as provided by that Constitution and the laws in pursuance thereof.

BY TELEGRAPH.

ASSOCIATED PRESS DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, September 12.—The Ku-Klux Committee assembles to-morrow. It is proposed to send sub-committees to Mississippi and Tennessee.

Comptroller Connelly, of New York, on the 13th August, transferred half a million registered bonds to his son-in-law.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, September 12.—Accounts coming in from all sections of this State represent the continuous rains of the past week as very disastrous to the growing crop on the sea islands. The expected yield has been cut off by unfavorable weather, at least one-half, and from the interior, reports of rust and the plant shedding the fruit are universal.

The board of health report no deaths within the past 24 hours.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 12.—Booth's majority is 5,400. Houghton is elected from the First District by 2,874 majority. Coughlin and Sargent, in the Second and Third Districts, were elected by large majorities.

In the Senate, with Lieutenant Goor's casting vote, the Republicans have one majority. The House stands 51 Republicans, 23 Democrats and 1 Independent.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, September 12.—A great council of the Improved Order of Red Men have assembled.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, September 12.—It is said that Wards is going to Europe this fall to race with English oarsmen.

There is still no clue to the stolen vouchers. Connelly, in a letter to the Mayor, says that the abstraction of the vouchers don't vitiate his accounts.

Comptroller Connolly, in a long letter to Mayor Hall, declines to resign.

Rothefelder, the inventor of the stem-winding watch has suicided.

MAINE.

AUGUSTA, September 12.—The indications here, derived from carefully footing up the returns received to noon to-day, are that Perham's majority will be nearly 11,000. The exact official majority for Perham last year was 8,238.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, September 12.—The Republican State Convention has organized and passed resolutions to endorse Grant and Creswell.

UTAH.

SALT LAKE, September 12.—Baum, a Morman, was indicted for murder, and fatally shot White, in attempting to escape being arrested.

CUBA.

HAVANA, September 12.—Advices from Puerto Principe report that Lieutenant Colonel Lopez Riccio Borrero, with 25 insurgents, has surrendered; among them Commodore Fernando Aguero Belancourt, Captains Faustine Cabellero and Yacarraso.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, September 12.—It is denied that the cholera is abating in Russia.

MIDNIGHT DISPATCHES.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, September 12.—Twenty car loads of tea and eight of coffee, went east yesterday. A vessel arrived from Hong Kong, China, with one package of musk, twenty-two merchandise, 679 silk, 19,147 tea for New York; 1,718 for Chicago; 3,403, for Boston.

ENGLAND.

LONDON, September 12.—A meeting in support of the New Castle strikers was announced to be held in Trafalgar square, on Monday, the 25th. The journals to-day discusses the success of Chinese labor in America, in its relation to the recent strikes in England. The newspapers also comment savagely on the many disasters which has recently befallen the British ships of war.

The victory of the Ward crew in the Saratoga regatta is also the general topic of remark, and some journals express their opinion that the race won by Ward was because of the stake boat arrangements, which have been discarded in England.

Colonel Rowland, the accredited American agent to assist the cause of emigration, has arrived in London, and proceeds at once to Scandinavia and Germany to commence the duties of his mission.

The French and Swiss governments have accepted invitations to send representatives to witness the formal opening of Mont Cenis Tunnel.

FRANCE.

VERSAILLES, September 12.—In the Assembly to-day the Budget Committee reported adversely on the bill provisionally increasing the taxes to meet the immediate demands of the administration.

Pending the sanction by the Assembly of the new taxes, it adopted a bill revising the pension list of the late Imperial Government. It abolishes all pensions except in cases of extreme poverty, or where grant was made for distinguished services.

ITALY.

ROME, September 12.—The Italian Minister of Finance, Signor Zolla, intends to farm out the grist tax on a similar plan to that by which the proceeds of the government tobacco monopoly are collected.

BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, September 12.—Machine shops throughout the city have been closed by their proprietors. The strikers are now parading the streets. No disturbance has occurred.

Atlanta Price-Current.

[CORRECTED DAILY.]

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, September 12, 6 o'clock, P. M.

Meats advanced ½c per pound yesterday. Stocks reduced and demand improving. Coffee has advanced 1c per pound. Sugar has advanced ½c per pound, and a farther advance is expected. The stock of corn is moderate and the demand fair. The supply of oats is light, and most of the Tennessee oats arriving here is of inferior quality. Rye is in light supply with a good demand. The market is bare of barley. The demand for seed is good. The sowing season just commenced will last for two months. Wheat is in good demand for millers trade, and choice white will soon be wanted for seed, and will command high prices. The stock of flour is ample; demand good, and encouraging prospect. Cotton continues active. The bonds of the State known as 7 per cent gold bonds are unsaleable here.

COTTON—Market buoyant and active at 18½c. for New York middlings.

MONETARY—Gold buying at 1 12; selling at 1 14. Silver buying 1 05; selling 1 10 Exchange on New York buying at par selling at ¼ premium.

BONDS—Atlanta bonds, 7 per cent. 72a75; do. 8 per cent. 82a85. State of Georgia bonds, 6 per cent., 78a80; do. 7 per cent., 90a92. State of Tennessee bonds, old, 72a74; do. new 72a74. State of Alabama, 5 int. 68a70; do. 8 int. 98a1 02. State of South Carolina, 6 int. 58a60, new; do. 6 int. old, 68a70. Georgia Railroad stock 98a1 00; do. bonds 95a1 00. Macon and Western Railroad stock 1 10a1 15. Atlanta and La-Grange Railroad bonds 90a95; do. stock, 93a95.

COUNTRY PRODUCE—Eggs, 20; chickens, 20a25; Irish potatoes, $3 00a3 75 per barrel; country butter 25c.; Tennessee, 22a25c.

CORN—Car-load lots 87½, for Western white, and 85a90c for Tennessee; small lots 90. Wheat, red $1 55a1 60. Oats 65a70. Rye 1 25, in little demand. Barley—fall, 1 2[illegible]

BULK MEATS—Clear sides, 8¼a8¾; clear rib sides, 8¼; shoulders 7.

BACON—Clear sides 9¼a9¾; clear rib sides 9a9½; shoulders 8a8½.

GROCERIES—Corn Meal, 85a90. Rice, 10½c, tierces, Soap, 6½a10c. Candles, adamantine, 13½. Tallow 12c. Sugars, A. 15c Extra C. 14½; Yellow C, 14; Brown 12½a13½ Rio Coffee 19a22; Java 28. Beeswax, 28a30; Virginia salt, 2 25. Liverpool, 2 25. N. O. Syrup, 75a80. Molasses, barrels, 34c. Pepper 25. Race Ginger, 20c. Starch 9c. Cheese, factory, 15a16c.

TO RENT.

THE two upper stories of the new building, containing nine rooms, corner Broad and Mitchell Streets, one of the best locations in the city for a Boarding House. Apply to
sept12-2t JOHN RYAN.

Business Opportunity.

A PARTY with twenty years experience, and CAPITAL, desires to make a connection in a first class established MERCANTILE BUSINESS in this city Address "CHARLESTON," at this office, appointing an interview. If necessary Ten Thousand Dollars will be invested. sept13-d1*

EDGEWOOD PROPERTY
FOR SALE.
A RARE OPPORTUNITY.

BEING desirous to change my business, I now offer for sale my place lying directly between the Turnpike and the Georgia Railroad, one mile from the corporate limits of the city, and near the new church and a good school. The place contains twelve acres, ten of which are enclosed with a good plank fence, six acres in a good state of cultivation. There is on the place a three room house and servants' house. Those who wish to purchase a nice suburb in a No. 1 neighborhood, would do well to call on [illegible] Wallace & Fowler, Real Estate Agents, or on J. W. Roberts, on the premises.

Terms one-half cash, the balance on one and two years time, with interest. sept13-2t

Irving Seminary.

A FIRST-CLASS DAY AND FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL for young ladies, [illegible] street, Philadelphia. [illegible] per annum. [illegible] For Circulars, address [illegible] Principal. References—Robert Tillson, [illegible] Judge Woodhall, Camden, New Jersey; Dr. D. G. Sanders, Philadelphia; [illegible] Kimball House, Atlanta, Ga.

The Daily Constitution.

ATLANTA:

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1871.

City Intelligence.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—Camille, the Fate of a Coquette, and a comic sketch of Assurance will be given to-night at DeGive's Opera House.

A young German lady, a fine instrumental and vocal musician, wishes to obtain a situation.

The Atlanta Water Cure is open at all seasons. Chronic diseases of all kinds treated with success.

Cherokee Pills, No. 2, are sold by druggists generally.

Twenty-five dollars will be paid for a single incurable case of catarrh, by the St. Louis Medical Association.

A. K. Seago has a large auction sale to-morrow.

Parties going North are urged to take Accidental Insurance with H. R. Christian, agent.

John Ficken has received a full stock of cigars, pipes, tobacco, snuff and snuffboxes.

Twenty dollars reward is offered by D. M. Moore, of Monroe, Walton county, for the delivery of a bay mare and colt, stolen by a negro named Chas. Smith, on Sunday night.

Willis Holmes, colored, applies to Judge Pittman for exemption of personalty.

Lizzie Clifton applies to Judge Pittman for exemption of personalty.

See estray notice of Judge Webster, Ordinary of DeKalb county.

THE COAST LINE.—Fifteen persons went northward by the coast line on Monday, and still Ladd ...

DEGIVES.—Templeton was greeted by a ... house last night. The house will be crowded to-night to see the Fate of a Coquette.

CROWDED OUT.—A notice of the "Grand ... tion" last night is crowded out, but will appear ... evening. Several others are also crowded out.

ACCIDENT.—A large beer wagon ran against a wood wagon, in front of the Post Office, yesterday morning, and capsized the latter. The driver of the latter was injured by the fall, but to what extent we couldn't ascertain.

FINE SERMON.—Rev. Mr. Buttolph, of Marietta, preached in the Central Presbyterian Church last Sunday morning to a large congregation. It was a most excellent sermon, and made a fine impression.

MORE NEW COTTON.—C. H. Strong yesterday received seven bales of new cotton. Four came from Henry county, two being from T. A. Ward, who owned some famous ducks, one from Gwinnett county, one from Cobb county, and one from Hutchinson & Bro., of Hogansville.

ALL ABOUT A COW.—A thief stole a cow from Mr. C. H. Bryant, and deprived her of tail and ... In this condition he sold her to Mr. John Dorsett. The thief escaped. Mr. Bryant and Mr Dorsett went to law before Justice Lynes about it. As Mr. Dorsett hadn't paid the thief for the cow, he paid Mr. Bryant, and so settled the case.

CAUGHT.—The conductor on the Atlanta and West Point train brought to this city yesterday two mulatto lads, named Judge Phillips and Frank Phillips, arrested at Hogansville on suspicion of having robbed Mr. Cohen, of this city. A portion of the clothing, coats and pants, with Cohen's mark on them, were found in their possession. They were quartered last night at the Hotel de Cook.

SENATORIAL DISTRICT COURT.—Four parties, two males, and two females, charged with fornication, settled the cases by contributing $3 50 to the income of the Ordinary, and being "hitched" by the Magistrate. A rule nisi against H. Karwitsch, calling upon him to show cause at the next term why the bond of Lizzie Cook should not be forfeited, was granted. The court meets at 9 o'clock this morning.

PERSONAL.—Rev. W. M. Crumley is in the city, looking as vigorous as in days of yore.

Rev. Dr. Brantly and wife left for Baltimore yesterday evening by the Great Coast Line. Colonel E. Y. Clarke, one of the proprietors of THE CONSTITUTION, left by the same line for New York.

Prof. W. Henry Waddell left for Athens yesterday.

Our live friend, Lyons, of the Georgia Railroad, was in the city yesterday. He is at the King House at Stone Mountain recuperating.

FOUND.—An open box car of the Macon and Western Railroad was shifted from under the bridge down to the warehouse of Glenn & Wright, to be filled with flour by J. H. Ketner, agent for Cook & Clark, when two trunks were found inside with the ... The trunks were marked "W. H. Crenshaw, Sewanee Depot, Gwinnett county." A lot of clothing, a family Bible and some old receipts were found in the trunks. The trunks and contents are at police headquarters. It is supposed some baggage smasher got the trunks at the depot at night, and carried them to this car under the bridge and rifled them.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, JUDGE JOHN ERSKINE PRESIDING.—In this Court yesterday, Theodore Young obtained a verdict against J. C. and J. L. Young for $3,903 47 principal, and $5,085 72 interest.

Land lot 190, in the 14th District and 2d Section of Cherokee county, was found by the jury to be forfeited, on the ground that George Chamblee, the owner, had knowingly permitted certain persons to run a distillery thereon contrary to law.

E. Sanders, of Banks county, was granted a discharge as a bankrupt.

Court adjourned until ten o'clock this morning.

GEORGIA SUPREME COURT.

Cases to be Decided in the Supreme Court, in Order, July Term, 1871.

REPORTED EXCLUSIVELY FOR THE CONSTITUTION, BY N. J. HAMMOND, SUPREME COURT REPORTER.

8 Flint Circuit	18	15. Augusta Circuit	10
9. Tallapoosa Circuit	5	16. Middle Circuit	1
10. Atlanta Circuit	33	17. Ocmulgee Circuit	5
11. Rome Circuit	12	18. Eastern Circuit	6
12. Cherokee Circuit	18	19. Brunswick Circuit	5
13. Northern Circuit	5		

SUPREME COURT OF GEORGIA—*September 12, 1871.*—After delivery of opinions heretofore argued, argument of No. 12, Flint Circuit, Elizabeth L Sullivan vs. The Cotton States Life Insurance Company, was resumed, pending which the Court adjourned till 10 o'clock A. M., to-morrow.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION OF I. B. O'NEAL—PRISONER COMMITTED ON THE CHARGE OF MURDER.—At half past 2 o'clock yesterday, the preliminary examination of Isham B. O'Neal before Justice Johnson began. The defense commenced with

SIMON KENNEDY.

Witness lived in Atlanta thirteen years. Knew both defendant and deceased. As witness was coming from the trial about the sash, deceased said he was not satisfied; that there was no satisfaction in that court. Witness told deceased that he had better let defendant alone, as he might get hurt. Deceased said that he was not afraid of defendant's knife. There were several with him at the time. Don't remember the month this occurred in; it was sometime this year. Told defendant of the threats the next day. Heard no other threats.

Cross-Examined by the State.—Defendant first assaulted the knife. The knife in court is the knife. Never heard defendant make any threats. Never heard him say he would run on deceased. Told deceased next day. Defendant said he might get hurt. Witness worked for defendant some two or three weeks since.

J. B. CHURCHILL, SWORN.

On last Friday witness was at work on building on Mitchell street, near Dodd's corner. At 7 o'clock that morning deceased, Emery and Clark met at Dewey's drug store. Deceased got some paint at the drug store. Witness next saw Emery and Clark between 8 and 9 o'clock, at the building where he (witness) was at work, painting a front verandah. Deceased left his work about 10 o'clock. Between 8 and 9 o'clock deceased went after more paint. The last time deceased left he went to see about another job. Didn't see Clark or Emery at the building before 2 or 3 o'clock Friday. Don't know that either were armed. They remained there talking to witness about half an hour.

SPARRING BETWEEN COUNSEL.

General Gartrell for the defense asked the witness what Clark said to him concerning the difficulty.

Hon. M. A. Candler for the State objected to the question on the ground that the foundation for impeachment of the witness had not been laid.

General Gartrell contended that he had a right to ask the question, but withdrew it, and demanded the recall of the witness Clark in order that the foundation for impeachment might be laid, contending that he had a right to do so at any stage of the case.

This was objected to, and the Court sustained the objection and refused to recall Clark.

Clark and Emery talked with witness about the difficulty between defendant and deceased.

Witness and Shade Walker were employed by deceased at the time of the killing.

MRS. W. C. HORTON SWORN.

Defendant married witness's daughter. Has known deceased four or five months. Deceased came to witness's house after the suit about the sash. Deceased only asked for a bunch of keys, and said nothing about defendant. About a week after this, witness heard deceased talking to defendant above the house, and heard him say to defendant, "I'll see you in h—l, you d—d son of a b—h."

T. P. WESTMORELAND SWORN.

Witness was attorney for defendant in a possessory warrant case before Justice Johnson, for some window sash, about June last. Deceased sued out the warrant.

Gen. Gartrell renewed a request for the recall of Clark, but the Court declining to reconsider its decision on that point, he announced that the defense had closed.

The State in rebuttal, offered as its first witness:

J. D. MARTIN.

On Friday, between two and three o'clock, witness had started home. When some fifteen or twenty steps from the corner of Broad and Marietta streets his attention was called by hearing some one say "It's a d—d lie." Knew defendant and deceased. Didn't know the others. Defendant and deceased clinched, and their hats fell on the sidewalk. Witness looked across the street a moment, and on looking back at them saw deceased strike defendant with his fist an upward blow in the face. Defendant then stepped back, drew his knife, and cut deceased. The knife in court is the one. Defendant ran past witness. As he passed witness saw knife in his hand; then saw him run one hand in his bosom and keep it there, and the other on his stomach. Witness was standing sideways to the side-walk. Saw deceased get up on one knee and heard him say, "Arrest him." Defendant ran in Hill's liquor store. Witness pursued defendant and met him at Hill's store door. Defendant said he was not going to run. At Johnson's office, defendant said he didn't have any knife. He was searched, but no knife was found on his person. Hill gave the knife to witness a few minutes after defendant's arrest. There was a little streak of blood on it.

Cross examined by the defence—Defendant first said that he had no knife, but afterwards said that he threw it away, he didn't know where.

Direct resumed—Witness said to defendant at Hill's door, at the same time waving a stick over his head, "Don't you move." Defendant said that he wouldn't run, and he didn't attempt it.

F. M. BOWEN, SWORN.

Witness saw the knife exhibited in court in the possession of defendant a month ago. Witness at that time was working on Mr. Bowie's house. Defendant was painting Mr. Callaway's stable. Defendant came up one Saturday evening. Mr. Bowie was paying off, and the hands were putting up their tools. Witness not knowing that the partnership between deceased and defendant had been dissolved, asked defendant what chance there was to get a job from them. Defendant replied that he and Little didn't mix now. That they had broke up, and had a law suit about window sash. He said he had beat deceased out of the sash, and deceased couldn't help himself. He had beat him out of the sash, and if he bothered him any more about them he would

CUT HIS HEART-STRINGS OUT,

and exhibiting the knife to witness, asked him if he thought that knife would do it. Witness replied that it was long enough to reach any man's heart. A short time after, witness told deceased about this. Deceased replied that he was not uneasy, that he was as good a man as defendant, though defendant might slip up behind him and stab him.

CROSS-EXAMINED BY DEFENSE.

Witness has seen the knife at least one hundred times. Defendant was in the habit of carrying it. Witness once reported this fact to a policeman. Defendant carried it with the handle under his vest and the blade in his breeches. On the day of the election, defendant in front of the Kimball House waved the knife over witness's head. Defendant said that if the deceased ever crossed his path, interfered with or bothered him again, he would cut his heart strings out.

This occurred on Mr. Bowies lot, about a month ago. Mr. Pool, John Stephens, and Andy Smith were working in the house. Mr. Bowie was paying off. Witness was now digging and shoveling dirt for the city, mixing it in payment of a fine for getting tight.

C. E. ROBINSON SWORN.

Witness is clerk at Hill's Liquor Store. Saw defendant on last Friday, about 4 o'clock, come into the store bareheaded and excited. He threw something behind a pile of cigars, and went back to the front door. Witness found the knife, and gave it to Mr. Hill. There was a streak of blood on it. Defendant did not try to hide behind anything or run.

The State announced closed.

The counsel submitted the case without argument. Justice Johnson delivered the following as the

OPINION OF THE COURT.

In the case, The State vs. I. B. O'Neal. After a full, fair, and impartial investigation of said case, the court is fully satisfied that there is abundant evidence as detailed by the witnesses on the stand to justify the court in making the following

ORDER.

The officers of said court will remand the prisoner, I. B. O'Neal, to the Sheriff of Fulton county, and the Sheriff of said county is hereby required to receive the said prisoner, I. B. O'Neal, and him safely keep until discharged therefrom by due course of law. Given under my hand and official signature, September 12, 1871. R. A. JOHNSON, J. P.

After the adjournment, the following was taken as the affidavit of J. B. Churchill:

The State vs. Isham O'Neal.

Personally appeared before me, James B. Churchill, who, being duly and legally sworn, deposes and saith that John Clark, who testified as a witness for the State in the above case, made the following statements to him concerning the occurrence:

On Friday last John Clark came where deponent was at work, between 2 and 3 o'clock, and stated, the first thing, that Little was done for. Walker said "What!" And then Clark said, "O'Neal has cut Little all to pieces." Deponent remarked: "John, you are lying, are you not." He said: "No, by God, it is so." Deponent then asked him how it occurred. He then said, "We (meaning himself and Emory) were at Grant Building, at the corner of Marietta and Broad streets, when O'Neal came up to us and stopped. Directly Mr. Little came up and said howdye Belton. O'Neal returned the compliment, in a friendly manner. Little then asked O'Neal about the sash. O'Neal replied to him that he gained them by law, when Little replied that if you did get them, you got them by swearing a damn lie. He then said O'Neal struck Little in the face. He then said that Little caught O'Neal in the collar, and that O'Neal then reached back behind him and drew his knife and made a pass to cut him about the lower part of the belly." Deponent then asked what Little done when O'Neal drew his knife. He then said he did not see Little strike O'Neal, but that Little fell when O'Neal cut him. JAMES B. CHURCHILL.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this September 12th 1871.

DANIEL PITTMAN,
Ordinary Fulton county.

MESSRS. PHILLIPS & CREW have in stock the latest fashionable "Bougatre Visiting and Wedding Cards;" also, a large assortment of Envelopes to match, and solicit orders for furnishing complete stationery for invitations, etc. They keep samples of engraved and printed cards, with monograms and envelopes always on hand.

HOTEL ARRIVALS

THE H. I. KIMBALL HOUSE, SEPTEMBER 12.

10½ o'clock P. M.

Crittenden & Co., Proprietors.

C Ellsworth, city,	Mrs E Shattuck, Macon,
B H Taylor, Ga,	S B Adams, Ga,
G B Pritchard, Ga,	C K Bots, S C,
Mrs Dr Curry, Cartersville,	W T Williams, Augusta,
D Curry, "	M G Wheelan, Marietta,
A Johnson "	A Hood, Cuthbert,
E O Graham, Trenton,	W J Torry, N Y,
J M Ragland, LaGrange,	Mr & Mrs H Casthume,
N A Mooty, "	L B D Martin, Ala,
D H Camp & w, Ga,	Capt Sinclair, U S A,
W H Barnett, S C,	Mrs G K Johnson & c, Ga,
J McDarby, Ga,	J H Crawford, Tenn,
J R Wilder, Savannah,	Gen P M B Young, Ga,
T M Horsey, city,	Mrs J H Douglass, Ga,
W M Horsey, "	J M Rogers, Ga,
T Johanning, Augusta,	J K Jackson, N Y,
H B Burnham, U S A,	P M Alexander, Jr, Md,
H C Cook, "	J K Johnson, city,
D S Printup, Rome,	Miss Annie Gresham, Ga,
T S Whitaker, Ga,	C M Neal & l. Ga,
T A Lewis, Louisville,	S T Kingsbury, Quitman,
L R Ray, Newnan,	S A Leidman, Pa,
B Y Sage, city,	G S Jones, Macon,
A Whitman, Ky,	Miss E N Beaucamp, Ga,
Miss M Bailey, Fla,	D B Harrell, Dawson,
Miss M Baile, "	Miss L Milligan, Macon,
Master W Bailey, "	A B Moughun, Moughun,
J McPherson, Ga,	Miss Lumpkin,
R H Brooks & w, Ga,	J M Johnson, Jonesboro,
Mrs R M Brooks, Ga,	H T Hall, Macon,
M Thornton, Macon,	T W Alexander, Rome,
	J F Houser, Ga,

CONSIGNEES PER WESTERN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD, September 12, 1871.—H Dallis & Co; A Leyden; Schofield & Son; Anderson, P & Co; John Peel; J H Mecaslin; Dodd & Co; J L Watkins; J J Williams & Co; Ladd & Co; Gas Company; W T Archer; W R Crenshaw; W H Crenshaw; B F Cawthorn; Atlanta Ice Co; D Fechter; Cate & Julian; J H Katner; B Rosenfield; Elsas & Bro; James Shaw; J Sherman; Rolling Mill; J C Peck & Co; Cox & Bro; Pitts & Cook; Jordan H & H; Richardson & C; Boyd & Bro; J W Craig; Chapman R & Co; J M Clark & Co; Morrison, B & Co; Adair & Bro; T J Hightower & Co; W M & R J Lowry; Meador & Bro.

Local and Business Notices.

M. BUICE will have a large lot of inch Plank and Sheeting Thursday, 14th instant, to sell very low. Call quick; call soon. Yard on Hunter street. aug10-deod3m

COAL WITHIN THE REACH OF EVERY ONE.—Will sell for six days longer the best Coal Creek Coal at 23 cents a bushel, or $5 75 per ton.
sep11—d6t C. McEWEN, Agent.

FOR Dyspepsia and Biliousness McCutcheon's "Cherokee Indian Bitters" is better than rubies, and all the medicines that may be desired are not to be compared to it.
For sale by REDWINE & FOX,
Wholesale Druggists,
Atlanta, Ga.
sep10— aug12—d3m

SEVERAL thousand old Papers for sale at this Office at 50 cents per hundred.
aug20-dtf

THE BALTIMORE CLOTHING HOUSE.—M. Rich & Bro. have opened this day, at No. 53 Whitehall street, an immense stock of Mens', Youths' and Boys' Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods. Our Clothing is of our own manufacture, made in the best manner and embracing latest styles. Measures taken and satisfaction guaranteed. Give us a trial.
sep10—sun-wed&sat

L. SAVARESE & BRO, wholesale dealers in Fresh and Saltwater Fish of all kinds, Shad, Oysters, Terrapin, Game, Vegetables, Fruit and other Produce, 115 Bay Lane, Savannah, Georgia. All orders punctually attended to. Terms cash on delivery. Can be found next door to Jno. Peel's Bakery, Marietta street, Atlanta, Georgia.
aug29—tf

PEEL'S RESTAURANT.—This popular resort is still open to the public. Everything nice can be had here. The bar is supplied with the choicest liquors and cigars. Confectioneries and fruits of all kind. All orders must be accompanied with the cash.
apr27-dly

WE are Agents for the Battle Creek Coal Mines, and are prepared to furnish Coal for grates or steam, by car load, delivered in Atlanta, at 23½ cents per bushel, or at 18 cents on cars at Chattanooga. This Coal is the best offered in our market, and this is the time to buy your Coal for winter.
july7—dtf ANDERSON, PATTON & CO.
Chattanooga, Tenn.

REDUCTION OF 20 PER CENT. ON FORMER PRICES.—Eiseman & Bro., are offering immense bargains in Summer Clothing. Owing to the lateness of the season they have determined to reduce their stock, in order to make room and prepare for the fall trade. Their variety is almost endless; their styles unequaled, and gentlemen who desire fashionable and elegant garments, should not fail to give them a call.
aug5— april29—dtf

Marriage in High Life.—Hanleiter's Book Bindery and Blank Book Manufactory has been conjoined to, and forms part of, the Plantation Publishing Company's establishment, which is located in the new Odd Fellows' Hall, Marietta, corner of Peachtree, and presents a **Terrible Temptation** to all in want of anything in the way of PRINTING, BINDING OR RULING.
aug22-tf

Telegraphic Markets

NEW YORK, September 12.—Cotton firm for shipping qualities; low grades weak; sales 1,398 bales; uplands 21; Orleans 21½. Cotton sales for future delivery, to-day, 5,150 bales—September, 19¼; October, 19⅜a19½; November 19½; December 19a19½; January, 19½a19⅝; March, 19⅞.

Flour—Southern firmer; common to fair extra $6 15a7; good to choice $7 05a9. Whisky active at 92½a93. Wheat 3a4 cents better; red winter Western $1 52a1 56. Corn active at 1a2c higher; large export 70a72. Rice quiet at 8½a9½. Pork active at $13 37½a13 75. Lard dull; kettle 9⅞. Turpentine firm at 53a54½. Rosin steady. Tallow quiet. Freights firmer.

Money 2a3. Sterling 8½a8⅝. Gold 14a14⅛. Governments declined ½c. 62s 15¼. State bonds dull and heavy. Tennessees 72½; new 73. Virginias 63; new 70. Louisianas 65; new 60. Levees 70½; 8s 83. Alabamas $1 00; 5s 67. Georgias 82; 7s 91. North Carolinas 43; new 24. South Carolinas 74; new 57½.

LATER—81s 18½; 62s 15¼; 4s 15¼; 5s 15¼ new 14¼; 7s 14½; 8s 14½; 10-40s 11⅝.

CINCINNATI, September 12.—Flour firm. Corn—demand light at 52. Provisions easier; closed dull. Pork sold at $12 50. Lard held at 9½. Bacon in demand at lower rates; clear rib 7½; clear 7¾. Whisky in good demand at 90.

LONDON, September 12, evening.—Consols 93⅜a93½. Bonds 63⅛.

PARIS, September 12.—Rentes 57f 60c.

LIVERPOOL, September 12, evening.—Cotton closed dull and steady; uplands 9¼; Orleans 9⅜. Manchester advices less favorable.

ST. LOUIS, September 12.—Flour held firmer. Corn higher; sacked 53. Whisky easier at 88½a89. Bagging easier at 19a19½. Pork firm at $13a14. Bacon firm; shoulders 7; clear sides 8. Lard 9½a9¾.

LOUISVILLE, September 12.—Bagging quiet and steady at 18a19 on order. Flour active. Corn scarce at 55a57. Provisions firm at fair order demand. Pork $12 50a13. Bacon—shoulders 6½; clear sides 8. Lard 9½a10½. Whisky 90a91.

GALVESTON, September 12.—Cotton; good ordinary 17¼; net receipts 629 bales; sales 250; stock 13,189.

WILMINGTON, September 12.—Cotton; middlings 19; net receipts 50 bales; sales 30; stock 769.

MOBILE, September 12.—Cotton; middlings 19½a19¼; net receipts 112 bales; sales 50; stock 5,131.

NEW ORLEANS, September 12.—Cotton middlings 19a19½; net receipts 307 bales; gross 309; sales 400; stock 21,219.

Flour firmer; superfine $4 87½; double extra $5 87½a6; treble extra $6 25a6 50. Hay scarce; choice $34. Pork firmer; mess $14 37½. Bacon 7¼a8a9a9½. Sugar-cured hams, good to choice, 15½a17. Sugar—fully fair at 11 for yellow; clarified Louisiana 12a12½. All others unchanged.

Bank Sterling 23½. Sight Exchange ½ premium. Gold 13½.

NORFOLK, September 12.—Cotton; low middlings 18½; net receipts 153 bales; exports coastwise 72; stock 534.

BOSTON, September 12.—Cotton; middlings 21½a21½; gross 108; exports to Great Britain 39 bales; sales 300; stock 7,000.

AUGUSTA, September 12.—Cotton; middlings 18½; net receipts 160 bales; sales 100 bales.

BALTIMORE, September 12.—Cotton; middlings 20½; net receipts 23 bales; gross 157 bales; exports, coastwise, 58 bales; sales 87 bales; stock 7,000 bales.

Flour firm and in good demand. Wheat firm. Corn steady. Pork unchanged. Bacon active with advancing tendency; shoulders 9½. Lard steady at 10a10½. Whisky 93.

PHILADELPHIA, September 12.—Cotton; middlings 20¼a20½.

SAVANNAH, September 12.—Cotton; low middlings 18½; net receipts 39 bales; exports coastwise 98; stock 9,063.

CHARLESTON, September 12.—Cotton; low middlings 18½; net receipts 301 bales; sales 35; stock 4,100.

MEMPHIS, September 12.—Cotton; middlings 19½.

Wesley Chapel at Auction.

WE will sell at auction, ON THE PREMISES, at 10 o'clock, A. M., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16th, 1871, the old WESLEY CHAPEL BUILDING, on Peachtree street. BELL & HAMMOCK,
sep10-td Real Estate Agents.

Shavings! Shavings!!

FINE SHAVINGS, suitable for stable bedding, can be had for the hauling, at the Phœnix Planing Mill. LONGLEY & ROBINSON,
sep1-d2w Proprietors.

Webster Farm for Sale.

THE undersigned offers for sale his FARM, containing ONE HUNDRED and THIRTY SEVEN ACRES, about one half the land cleared in a high state of cultivation, the other half in the woods; good Dwelling House, Kitchen, Smoke House, Dairy, Well, Wash House, Wood House, Chicken House, Crib, large Barn and Stables, Fruits, Apple, Peach, and other varieties; running branch and creek through the premises. All things considered, it is one of the most convenient places in this county.

You that are in want of a healthy place—a nice place; a place that has thirty gates, great and small—call on the subscriber, near Decatur and examine the premises. W. R. WEBSTER.
August 30, 1871. sep10-d&w30d

Stop! Look!! Read!!!

PLANTATION FOR SALE,

SIX MILES from Atlanta, six miles from Decatur, within a mile of McNaught & Co.'s Paper Mills. 200 acres cleared, 200 acres wood-land. Over 100 acres in bottom. Dwelling house of two-stories, orchard, clover fields, etc. All well improved. Price, $12,000. GEORGE KEY.
sep8—d&w1m

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, September 1, 1871.

HAVING disposed of my interest in the PHOTOGRAPH business to Mr. C. W. Motes, I take pleasure in recommending him to my friends as an Artist of Superior Talent and Attainments, and in business relations one a high-toned and honorable gentleman.

The new firm of SMITH & MOTES will, I am sure, keep up the reputation of the Pioneer Gallery of Atlanta, and allow no establishment of the kind to excel them in the superiority of their work.
F. KUHN.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA, September 1, 1871.

THE copartnership heretofore existing as KUHN & SMITH is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued at the old stand, No. 19½ Whitehall street, under the firm name of SMITH & MOTES. Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to the old firm, we respectfully solicit a continuance of same, pledging ourselves that none but superior work will be allowed to leave the Gallery. SMITH & MOTES.
sep10-d2w

Amusements.

DeGIVE'S OPERA HOUSE!

By particular request of numerous lady patrons, the companion picture to East Lynne,

CAMILLE!

Wednesday Evening, Sept. 12.

Only time here of the

Fate of a Coquette,

And a comic sketch of

Assurance.

Doors open at 7¼. Curtain rises at 8¼ o'clock, precisely. sep13—dlt

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

A YOUNG GERMAN LADY, who performs well on the Piano and is thorough in Vocalization, wishes a situation in a respectable family. She is conversant with house work.

Applications may be sent to A. H.,
sep13-d1w&w1t 24 Constitution Office.

Atlanta Water Cure.

THIS place is open at all seasons. Chronic diseases of all kinds treated with success.

I refer to the following persons, who have been and are being treated at my establishment: Mr. J. W. Rucker, of Chapman, Rucker & Co., Maj. W. B. Cox, of Cox & Hill, Capt. J. M. Hill, John and James Lynch, T. J. Hightower & Co., J. Fleishel, Beerman & Kurtz.
sep13-dtf F. KALOW.

Large Auction Sale.

I WILL sell, (Frank Queen, Auctioneer) 10 packages Groceries. Also, Furniture, Stoves, Carpets, etc. to the best bidder, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M., and 3 P. M., Friday 15th instant.
A. K. SEAGO,
Corner Forsyth and Mitchell streets.
sep13 d2t

$5,000 to $10,000 Wanted

TO BUY out the interest of a partner who has been compelled to move from the city. Best references given and required. Business established near two years, and increasing regularly.
Address PERSISTENCE,
sep13 d3t P. O. Box 406.

To Parties Going North.

TAKE ACCIDENT INSURANCE with
H. R. CHRISTIAN, Agent,
sep13 d2t Travelers' Insurance Company.

New Arrival,

AT THE FICKEN CIGAR STORE, Blue Front, No. 17 Peachtree street, near the corner of Decatur, has in store and to arrive a large lot of fine Domestic and Havana Cigars, Tobacco, Snuff, Pipes and Snuff Boxes. Sold at the lowest market price, by wholesale and retail.
sep13-d3m JOHN FICKEN.

$20 REWARD.

STOLEN on Sunday night last, a bay MARE and COLT, near Windsor Post Office, Walton county, Ga. The Mare is a small bay; the Colt is bay and loan also.

The negro who stole them is about six feet high, yellow complexion, and has a bare place on the back of his head lately made. His name is Charles Smith.

The above reward will be paid for the delivery of either mare or thief.
D. M. MOORE,
sep13-d1t Monroe, Ga.

$25 TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS will be paid for a single case of Incurable Catarrh. Dr. Merwin's Vegetable Catarrh Cure is the cheapest, as a package makes one pint of medicine, and is sent by mail on receipt of thirty cents. And is the best, because it never fails to cure any case of Catarrh.

We wish to send our pamphlet, entitled "Man and Woman as Invalids," to every reader of this paper, and will mail, free, a dozen or more copies to any person who will hand them to their friends. Address St. Louis Medical Association, No. 117 Sixth Street, St. Louis, Missouri. sep13-d&wly

CHEROKEE PILLS NO. 2.

For the Removal of Obstructions and the Insurance of Regularity in the Recurrence of Monthly Periods.

THESE PILLS are an unfailing Female Regulator, intended for special cases; those obstinate ones where milder and cheaper medicines fail.

They are composed of the most active and powerful principles of plants, roots and berries, so highly concentrated that each pill contains more medical strength than a whole box or bottle of ordinary dollar medicine in the market. Although powerful, yet so mild and pleasant in their operation, that the most feeble can take them with perfect safety.

☞ They may be safely used at any age, and at any period, except during the First Three Months, during which the unfailing nature of their effects would infallibly prevent pregnancy.

☞ All letters seeking information or advice will be promptly, freely and discreetly answered.

☞ Each box contains about 100 pills, and wrapped in white paper printed in deep red letters, with full and explicit directions enclosed.

☞ Sent by mail, free of postage, on receipt of price, $5, per box.

☞ The Cherokee Pills No. 2 are sold by all enterprising Druggists in the civilized world. Some unprincipled dealers, however, try to sell worthless compounds in place of this; those which they can purchase at a cheap price and make more money. As you value your health do not be deceived by such unprincipled Druggists, ask for these $5 pills, and take no other. If the Druggist will not buy them for you, enclose the money in a letter and we will send them to you by mail, free of postage, securely sealed from observation.

Ladies or Gentlemen can address us in perfect confidence, stating fully and plainly their diseases and symptoms. Patients need not hesitate because of their inability to visit us, as we have treated patients successfully in all portions of the civilized globe, by correspondence.

Patients addressing us will please state plainly all the symptoms, and write post office, county, State and name of writer, and enclose postage stamp for reply.

☞ We desire to send our thirty-two page pamphlet, entitled "MAN AND WOMAN AS INVALIDS," to every reader of this paper. Address as follows:
ST. LOUIS MEDICAL ASSOCIATION,
117 North Sixth Street,
sep13-d&w1y Saint Louis, Missouri.

GEORGIA, Fulton County.

ORDINARY'S OFFICE, September 11th, 1871.

WILLIS HOLMES, colored, has applied for exemption of personalty and I will pass upon the same, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the 20th day of September, 1871, at my office.
DANIEL PITTMAN, Ordinary.
sep13-d1t&w2t Printer's fee $2

GEORGIA, Fulton County.

ORDINARY'S OFFICE, September 11, 1871.

LIZZIE CLIFTON has applied for exemption of personalty, and I will pass upon the same at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the 20th day of September, 1871, at my office.
DANIEL PITTMAN, Ordinary.
sep13-d1&w2t Printer's fee $2

NOTICE.

TOLLED before me as an estray, on this the 11th day of September, 1871, by John M. Hawkins, of the 531st District, G. M., of DeKalb county, Georgia, one white and black OX, about six or seven years old, with a bob tail—no marks or brands of any kind. Appraised by R. M. Brown and G. W. Webb, freeholders of said county and district, to be worth twelve dollars.

The owner is hereby notified to appear before me, prove property, pay costs and expenses, and take him away, else he will be sold on the premises of said John M. Hawkins, about 3 miles from Decatur, on the Covington road, on Friday, the 22d day of September, 1871. W. R. WEBSTER, Ordinary.
sep13—d1t

BUY YOUR AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, MACHINERY, Grass Seeds and Garden Seeds, AT ECHOLS & WILSON'S.

WE deal with manufacturers and producers—pay Cash, sell for Cash—and cannot be undersold. Call on ECHOLS & WILSON.
aug23—d1m

PRIVATE BOARD WANTED,

BY A GENTLEMAN AND LADY—will furnish their own room. They are of highest respectability.
Address P. O. DRAWER No. 3.
sep12-d2t

FOR SALE.

A LARGE first rate HORSE, eight years old, sound and kind, not afraid of cars, suitable for family service—warranted. Apply to J. F. BOZEMAN,
sep13—1t Office over Phillips & Crew's Store.

L. SCOFIELD, President. O. L. PACKARD, Secretary.

The Scofield Rolling Mill Company,

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Manufaturers of RAILROAD AND MERCHANT BAR IRON, Fish Bars, Spikes, Etc,

THIS COMPANY HAS RECENTLY ADDED TO THEIR WORKS THE

Most Improved Machinery

FOR MANUFACTURING

ALL KINDS OF IRON AT A LOW PRICE.

Special attention given to the manufacture of a good article of IRON for consumers.

Keeping a full Stock of all sizes on hand,

And being confident of giving entire satisfaction, we respectfully ask consumers to give us a trial.

LIBERAL PRICES PAID FOR WROUGHT AND CAST SCRAP AT ALL TIMES.

☞ SEND FOR OUR NEW PRICE LIST.

Office, Corner Broad and Walton Streets, Atlanta, Georgia.
feb6—dtf

JOHN STEPHENS. JOHN H. FLYNN.

STEPHENS & FLYNN,

General Commission Merchants

IN GRAIN, PROVISIONS, HAY, LIME, GUANO, SALT LIQUORS, ETC.

HAVE NOW IN STORE, and offer to the trade:

100,000 lbs. Bacon—clear and rib sides,	40,000 lbs. Sugar cured and Cavas Hams,
150,000 lbs. Dry Salt Meat, clear rib rides,	100,000 lbs. Dry Salt Meat, clear sides,
6,000 bushels choice White Corn,	1,000 bushels choice Yellow Corn,

1,000 barrels Flour—best brands.

In addition, we are receiving, daily, heavy consignments of Produce from Tennessee and the Western States, and propose keeping full stocks at uniform low prices.

Being Agents for the sale of the celebrated Flour made at the Lebanon, Kentucky, Mills, we are receiving daily and have in store, the

"R. E. Lee," "Lebanon XXXX," and "Belle of Lebanon"

Brands, and can guarantee the quality equal to any Flour offered in any market.

LIME! LIME! LIME!

Having the Agency for sale of the HOWARD LIME, made at Kingston, Ga., and the celebrated SHELBY LIME, made in Alabama, we offer to Builders and Plasterers these favorite brands—the VERY BEST THAT COMES TO THIS MARKET.

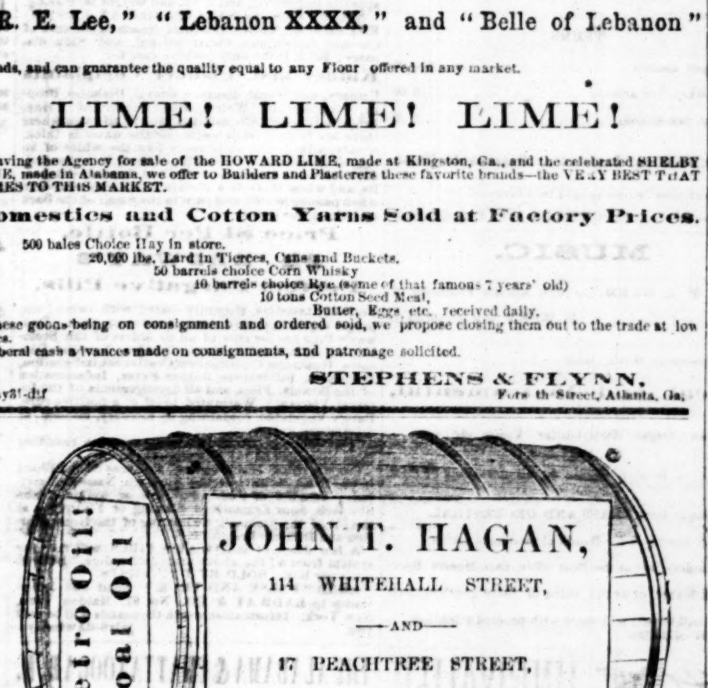
Domestics and Cotton Yarns Sold at Factory Prices.

500 bales Choice Hay in store.
20,000 lbs. Lard in Tierces, Cans and Buckets.
50 barrels choice Corn Whisky
10 barrels choice Rye (some of that famous 7 years' old)
10 tons Cotton Seed Meal,
Butter, Eggs, etc., received daily.

These goods being on consignment and ordered sold, we propose closing them out to the trade at low prices.

Liberal cash advances made on consignments, and patronage solicited.

STEPHENS & FLYNN,
may31-dtf Forsyth Street, Atlanta, Ga.



Announcement Extraordinary!

FROM THIS DAY I WILL RETAIL

Petro Oil at Forty Cents per Gallon!

DEALERS IN THE THE CITY WILL SELL AT THE SAME PRICE.

THE IMMENSE amount of this Oil sold, and my facilities for handling it being unsurpassed, induces me to put the PRICE DOWN. A new schedule of prices will be made for dealers.

I do not handle any but the BEST QUALITY OF COAL OIL, hence cannot sell it for less than Fifty Cents per gallon. My stock of

LAMPS AND LAMP FURNITURE

IS COMPLETE.

The House on Peachtree street will not handle OIL—keeping nothing but the most choice

Fancy Groceries, Fruits, Wines, Liquors and Fancy Articles.

Orders solicited for anything in the Oil, Lamp or Grocery line.

☞ GOODS DELIVERED FREE OF CHARGE, and every article guaranteed to give satisfaction.

☞ TO CASH BUYERS—I will sell cheaper than any house in the city.

july1—d6m JOHN T. HAGAN.

NEW ARRIVALS

—AT—

MARK W. JOHNSON'S

Agricultural Warehouse,

OPPOSITE COTTON WAREHOUSE, BROAD STREET.

"THE BEST."



The Keller Patent Grain Drill for Sowing Wheat,

AND OTHER SMALL GRAIN. This is one of the best Machines on the market. Prices have been greatly reduced and terms made liberal.

CLOVER AND GRASS.

I beg to call particular attention to my stock of NEW FIELD SEEDS, now daily arriving—bought as they were, for CASH, and in large lots, they will be sold cheap, for Cash only. My variety is the greatest in the South, and consists, in part, as follows:

500 bushels Red Rust-proof Oats.	200 bushels Red Clover.
200 bushels Selected Seed Barley.	125 bushels Red Top or Herd's Grass.
250 bushels Seed Rye (to arrive.)	224 bushels Orchard Grass.
500 bushels Purple Straw, Broughton and Lancaster Seed Wheat.	100 bushels Tall Meadow Oat Grass (to arrive.)
	175 bushels Blue Grass.

Also, a good assortment of Crimson Clover, Lucerne, White Dutch Clover, Saplin Clover, Alsike Clover, Mixed Lawn Grass, Timothy Grass, Rescue Grass, Roots of Bermuda Grass, etc. Instructions as to when to plant will be given freely to all.

PLOWS.

Don't forget that I have a larger and cheaper stock of Plows than ever before. I now sell a good 1-Horse Plow for............$3 00 | 2-Horse Plow for............$5 50

I am also prepared to supply the

Thompson Road Steamers,

which will draw a gang of seven Plows, and break up twenty acres of land a day.

Guano for Wheat.

My stock of Guano for the Wheat Crop is arriving, and will be sold on favorable terms. My stock of Pumps, Well Houses, Wagons, and everything in the Agricultural line is complete.

TERMS CASH. The public invited to examine my stock.

MARK W. JOHNSON,
P. O. Box 235,
aug25—dtf Broad Street, Atlanta, Georgia.

W. L. WADSWORTH. CHAS. WINN, N. Y.

W. L. WADSWORTH & CO.,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Hardware

aug9—dly OPPOSITE JAMES' BANK, ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

"NEW DEPARTURE"

To Atlanta, in the H. I. Kimball House,

Store Fronting Decatur street.

M. HEYMAN & BRO.,

Wholesale Boot and Shoe Dealers,

RESPECTFULLY CALL THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE TO THEIR

NEW AND ENORMOUS STOCK

—OF—

All Grades and Latest Styles,

FOR LADIES, CHILDREN AND MENS' USE.

☞ We call special attention to the Ladies to examine our CUSTOM MADE GOODS before purchasing elsewhere. Our business experience in this State, and our connections with Eastern manufacturers, enable us to give satisfaction, and a trial will demonstrate the fact. No trouble to show goods, and we guarantee to please our customers in every instance.

FAIL NOT TO GIVE US A TRIAL! Respectfully,
sep3—d3m M. HEYMAN & BRO.

J. W. FISKE,

99 Chambers Street, CORNER OF CHURCH. NEW YORK,

—MANUFACTURER OF—

ORNAMENTAL IRON WORK,

FOUNTAINS, VASES,

Statuary, Deers, Dogs, Lions, Setters, Chairs,

—AND ALL KINDS OF—

Lawn and Garden Ornaments.

GALVANISED WIRE FENCE, for Farms, Lawns, Henneries, etc.

CRESTINGS FOR MANSARD ROOFS, a large variety of new and desirable patterns.

IRON STABLE FIXTURES, of the most approved designs.

IRON AND WIRE RAILINGS, for Public and Private Dwellings, Banks, Offices, Counters, etc.

COPPER WEATHER VANES,

Over 250 new and original patterns.

☞ ESTIMATES GIVEN FOR ALL WORK WHEN REQUIRED. ☜

☞ Specimen Fountains to be seen at the Governor's Mansion, The Kimball House, and residence of Colonel John M. Clarke, McDonough street, Atlanta.

99 Chambers Street, Corner of Church,

july28—d3m NEW YORK.

BUY YOUR BOOTS & SHOES

—OF—

G. H. & A. W. FORCE,

WHERE YOU WILL FIND SUCH AS ARE PARTICULARLY ADAPTED FOR THE

JOBBING TRADE.

ALSO, FINEST GOODS FOR RETAIL, AT

REASONABLE PRICES!

Custom Work a Specialty.

aug27— feb6—dly

"THE LIVE DRUG STORE."

ON HAND, AT REDUCED PRICES,

20,000 POUNDS STRICTLY PURE ST. LOUIS LEAD.

10,000 POUNDS MEDIUM AND LOWER GRADES OF LEAD.

5,000 POUNDS OF THE RICHEST AND PUREST COLORS FOR FANCY AND CONTRAST PAINTING.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF

Linseed and Lubricating Oils,

Turpentine, Varishes, Etc., Ever Before Kept.

1,000 BOXES FRENCH AND AMERICAN WINDOW GLASS, OF ALL SIZES and QUALITIES.

PURE DRUGS, MEDICINES AND CHEMICALS.

ALL OF WHICH WE ARE OFFERING AS LOW AS THE LOWEST, AND GUARANTEE TO BE AS SOLD.

"Soda Water"

Is now in great demand and dispensed with RICH... FLAVORS and more ICE than at any time in the past. "TRY IT."

aug13—june7-dtf REDWINE & FOX.

RICHARDSON'S

Irish Linens, Damasks, LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS, &C.

WE feel ourselves called on again to CAUTION CONSUMERS against the indiscriminate use of Irish fabrics made up to imitate our goods in fold, trade mark, and general appearance, and to warn them, that their only safeguard is to see that the authentic seal of our firm

J. N. RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN,

is stamped upon each article.

Determined to confine ourselves, as heretofore, to the use of yarns spun from the choicest and strongest Flax, by the best machinery obtainable, uniform in weight and elasticity—manufactured and bleached under our own superintendence—the consumer will be

GUARANTEED BY OUR SEAL

the same durability and satisfaction in the wear, which the public have always enjoyed.

J. N. RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN.
Belfast, Ireland, 3 Ma. 15, 1871.
aug25—d&w3m

Livery Stable at Grantville.

PERSONS wishing to go to Greenville, Franklin, or any other point ... Grantville, can now get first-class conveyance, at any time, on the arrival of any train, by applying to
SMITH & CLOWER,
sep1—d3m Grantville, Ga.

300 Bushels Red Clover.

100 Bushels Timothy,

300 Bushels Ky. Blue Grass,

200 Bushels Orchard Grass,

Sapling and Alsike Clover.

THESE Seed were purchased directly from the growers, are guaranteed fresh and pure.
ECHOLS & WILSON,
Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,
Broad street (by the Bridge,)
aug29—d1m Atlanta, Ga.

Echols & Wilson,

WILL MAIL their large and handsomely illustrated

CATALOGUE AND PRICE LIST,

Postage prepaid to applicants.
aug25—d1m

The Daily Constitution.

Editors Chronicle and Sentinel: The verses which I send you were suggested by that beautiful letter from Gettysburg, written by Rev. David Wills to THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION, and recently republished in the Chronicle and Sentinel. The paper is mislaid; or I would quote the eloquent paragraph which suggested the rough and hasty stanzas enclosed for your perusal. His graphic and touching description of our neglected Confederate dead should have inspired a poem worthy to be read; but, however, I send you the irregular verses as they come "red hot" from my brain and heart.

Truly, etc., A. B. P.

VERSES.

BY ANNIE BLOUNT PARDUE.

Proud marble tablets, carved
  By the sculptor's cunning skill,
Mark with a nation's honest love
  The many graves, where still
In death's unbroken rest,
  The Northern soldiers sleep;
And over the proud mausoleum
  Their widows come to weep:

And daughters sick with grief,
  Bend over the marble fair;
But sorrow finds a sweet relief,
  To see the tender care;
The heart-felt gratitude;
  With which the North-land's pride
Has reared the graceful tomb above
  Her "boys in blue" who died!

On the gory field of Fame,
  They mark with tear-dimmed eyes
Fair blossoms, shedding sweets above
  The grave, where a loved one lies,
With proud, triumphant air
  The Northern man can say;
"'Tis thus we honor our soldiers brave,
  Where are your 'Boys in Gray'?"

They sleep in death, but where?
  Look over the corn-fields rude,
Where only the plowman's whistle breaks
  On the deep drear solitude;
In some fence-corner see,
  With horror, a bleaching bone,
Where, like a pauper, some "rebel" boy
  In war's rude haste was thrown.

The birds of prey, perchance,
  Have rioted o'er his frame;
O! Glory! cheat of human's hearts!
  Is this your meed of fame?
O! Patriotism! is your reward—
  A ditch—or a nameless grave;
A mound, marked only by rotting boards,
  To honor the true and brave?

A soldier's burial
  On the battle-field! No priest
To murmur a prayer! But vultures loathed
  Scenting the horrid feast;
Viewing afar, with greedy eye,
  The rough but tender haste,
With which some hero is hid from sight—
  "Boys, no time to waste—

"In tears and vain regrets,
  Let's cover his poor white face,
One shovel full mo e"—and his comrades leave,
  With lingering steps, the place.
But, oh! I would rather be
  That lad in his nameless grave,
Than you, living traitor! who w. uld not fight
  For the land he died to save!

O! blood-stained Gettysburg!
  What Southron's eye could meet
The grinning skull—the cross-bones white;
  And trampled by stranger feet,
The rude mounds marked by decaying boards,
  The names long washed away;
Nor weep, to know them, the resting-place
  Of martyrs, who wore the Gray!

And just across the way—
  The North, with a proper pride,
Has honored the tombs of her sons in "Blue,"
  Who fought for her flag and died.
Were our brave "boys" less true,
  Less worthy of fame than they,
That they sleep to-day in forgotten graves,
  Because they wore the Gray?

Say, has the conquered South,
  With the rest of her losses, lost
That heaven-born pride—that patriot fire,
  Which once she boasted most?
Has she no grateful love
  For each gallant, martyred son,
Who died, as heroes love to die,
  In a cause—just—but unwon?

Southrons! no chance success
  Determines merit's worth;
They died to save the "Stars and Bars;"
  And the land that gave them birth
Will give them decent graves
  On their own loved, sunny soil,
The student fair, with h s classic brow,
  And the sturdy sons of toil!

Mr. A. T. Stewart's Mansion.

The new dwelling erected by Mr. Stewart, in New York city, is now fully completed. The World says:

The palace, so far as its exterior appearance is concerned, is so familiar to every one who, during the past few years, has visited Fifth Avenue, that any exact description of its architectural peculiarities is unnecessary. Occupying a dozen city lots on the Northeast corner of Fifth Avenue and Thirty-fourth street, the grounds command a frontage of 126 feet on the former, and 165 feet on the latter thoroughfare. The building itself is 116 feet long on the principal or Thirty-fourth street front, and sixty-two feet wide on the avenue. It is of pure white marble, four stories high above ground, and inclusive of the basement, cellars and mansard roof, embracing eight stories. The style is composite, with perhaps a prevalence of the Roman order. The Corinthian design is also displayed in the capitals of the massive fluted columns. Some hints of the Italian Renaissance appear in certain details of the ornamentation, and the roof, with its ornamented ridge finish, is purely French, as are also certain portions of the carving, borrowed from the Louvre. The whole is effective, graceful, and withal, substantial, and indeed the prevalent idea throughout the structure is the air of solid grandeur and the perfect absence of any pretence of artificiality.

INTERESTING DOG CASE SETTLED.—A very exciting dog case was settled by the court of Washington county, New York, last week.

It seems Mr. Henry Burch owned a very quiet, peaceable but knowing Newfoundland dog, which had been trained to draw the baby's carriage, to drive cattle, churn, run a sewing machine, and we know not what other useful tricks. Now this dog, on Sunday, trespassed on the premises of John Whitaker, a neighbor, who owns a small rat terrier dog, and the latter, (the dog) jealous of the acquirements of his shaggy neighbor, or forgetful of his due to great attainments, resented his intrusion, and did make an assault on him, against the peace and dignity of the State. Attempts were made to part them, but ineffectually, and at length Whitaker drew a pistol and shot Burch's dog dead. These facts appeared upon the trial, and the jury rendered a verdict of $45 for Burch.

☞ Hon. J. C. Knapp, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Iowa, opened the campaign, recently, at Council Bluffs, by a bold and decided speech, which gave the key note to the canvass. In Iowa, as elsewhere, the campaign is to be conducted on living issues, and it is gratifying to see so strong and decided an expression made at the first, so that no quibbling or misrepresentation is possible on the part of the Radicals. Mr. Knapp spoke decidedly concerning the questions arising out of the war, upon which Radical politicians still appeal to the passions and prejudices of the people, declaring that all these have been finally settled by constitutional amendment and no longer to be considered. The Democrats of Iowa are thoroughly united, and will make a most determined and vigorous fight in the canvass.—*The Press.*

☞ A good story is told of a patriotic dominie up in Berkshire, Massachusetts, who in the war times of 1812 was prone to preach Democratic politics, and thank the Lord very specially, as well as very fervidly, for any favors shown to our armies. On Saturday night a neighbor received a packet of newspapers relating to one of our famous naval victories, and, being familiar with the parson's peculiarity, dispatched them to him. It was a great victory, and the good man rose to his prayer trembling with excitement—all the more that the subject matter would be news to most of his hearers. "We desire to thank Thee," he began, "for the great victory that our frigate, the—the—I've forgotten the name, but no matter—our frigate has gained over the enemies ship of war, the—the—I've forgotton that name, too—but Thou knowest, for it is in all the papers."—*Enquirer.*

THE SONS OF TEMPERANCE.—At a meeting of the National Division of the Sons of Temperance, recently held in the city of Boston, the following resolution was passed:

Whereas, In the Order of the Sons of Temperance, under the jurisdiction of the National Division, we know no account of race, color or former condition, but are all alike equal before the law; therefore,

Resolved, That in our future action, we do not deem it expedient to organize separate bodies in the same territory on account of any of the above named distinctions.

☞ A novel wedding took place a few days ago in a shoe manufactory in Cleveland. Two of the employees were placed on an elevator, and were married by the Rev. D. C. Osborne. This over, a spring was touched, and the couple ascended to the fourth story. Returning in a few moments, Mr. Osborne congratulated them on their happy bridal tour. Cake was then served.—*Republican Banner.*

Hotels.

McDOWELL HOUSE,
NEWNAN, GA.
W. M. REYNOLDS,
Owner and Proprietor.

TABLE always supplied with the best the market affords. Board as cheap as anywhere in Georgia. june16—tf

EXCHANGE HOTEL
TALLADEGA, ALABAMA.
Colonel R. ROSS, Proprietor.
feb12—dtf

TIBBS HOUSE.
J. D. CAMPBELL, Proprietor.
DALTON.....GEORGIA
jan18—

1871. **SIMS HOUSE,** 1871
BY P. B. HALL.
LAGRANGE.....GEORGIA
jan7—dtf

PYE HOUSE,
NEW HOTEL,
FORSYTH.....GEORGIA
ED. CALLOWAY, Clerk. W. H. WILSON, Proprietor.
oct20-dtf

SNELLING HOUSE,
GREENESBORO.....GEORGIA
BY MRS. J. A. SNELLING.
MEALS at all hours. Porters will attend the trains regularly. feb12-dtf

BARTOW HOUSE,
CARTERSVILLE.....GEORGIA
J. T. GUTHRIE, Proprietor.
NO pains or expense spared to render guests comfortable. Table supplied with the best the market affords. Attentive waiters; clean rooms.
aug12-dtf

JOHNSON HOUSE,
BY MRS. DR. JOHNSON,
KINGSTON.....GEORGIA.
june12-dtf

NATIONAL HOTEL
J. F. EAVES, Proprietor
Railroad Avenue, near the Depot,
CHATTANOOGA.....TENNESSEE.
nov17—d1y

BACON HOUSE,
LEXINGTON.....GEORGIA
JOHN W. BACON, Proprietor.
A REGULAR Two-Horse Hack will attend every day, to convey passengers from the Railroad to and from Lexington, Ga. sep11-dtf

THE KENNESAW HOUSE,
MARIETTA.....GEORGIA
HAS ample rooms for the accommodation of families. A large Verandah has just been added, together with other improvements, making it the most pleasant summer resort in the land. Hops will be given and amusements provided for.
june20-dtf FLETCHER & FREYER

CHOICE HOTEL
Corner Broad and Bridge Streets.
ROME, GA.
J. C. RAWLINS, Proprietor.
Situated in the business part of the city.
Passengers taken to and from the Depot FREE OF CHARGE.
dec4-tf LEON A. CAMP, Clerk.

Hammett House,
JONESBORO.....GEORGIA
THIS HOTEL is the regular Eating House on the Macon and Western Railroad, and is convenient to the central part of the town. The house has been remodeled and refitted, and the table will always be supplied with the best fare which the market affords. The Proprietor will spare no pains or expense to please his patrons. Mrs. Hammett, (formerly Mrs. Watkins, of Palmetto,) is connected with the house, and would be pleased to see her old friends.
aug22— jan15—dtf

RAILROAD EATING HOUSE,
GRANTVILLE.....GEORGIA.
THE traveling public over the Atlanta and West Point Railroad, will find a very desirable and well kept HOTEL at the above place, and which cannot be surpassed in point of good living.
Mr. J. G. Trammell, the Proprietor, assisted by his estimable lady, has had an experience of over thirty years in Hotel keeping, and they are determined to spare no pains or expense to give entire satisfaction.
may22-dtf

TENNESSEE HOUSE,
Rome, Ga.
J. A. STANSBURY, Proprietor.
THE above Hotel is located within Twenty Steps of the Railroad Platform, and convenient to the business portion of town. Servants polite and attentive to their respective duties. All baggage handled free of charge. Satisfaction guaranteed.
jan20-dtf

HEARD HOUSE,
LaGrange.....Georgia
BY GEORGE C. HEARD.
THIS House has been recently thoroughly renovated and refurnished. The tables always supplied with the best the market affords. Porters will be found at the Depot on every arrival of the Trains to take charge of baggage. feb25-dtf

Thomaston Hotel,
Thomaston,.....Georgia.
THE undersigned having taken charge of the above House, takes pleasure in announcing to the public generally that no effort will be spared to make it a first class Hotel, and every effort will be made to give satisfaction to all who will favor him their patronage. Rates reasonable.
sep10-dtf H. T. JENNINGS, Proprietor.

ECKLES HOUSE
AND
LIVERY STABLE,
SOCIAL CIRCLE, GA.
Rates of Board:

Single Meal	50 cents	Per Day	$ 3 00
Per Week	$8 00	Per Month	20 00

Livery Stable Charges at Corresponding Rates.
STERLING ECKLES, Proprietor.
june9-dtf

CAMP HOUSE,
FORSYTH.....GEORGIA
MR. J. B. CAMP having withdrawn from the management of the PYE HOUSE, and taken charge of THE PROCTOR HOUSE, would inform his friends and former patrons in all parts of the country, and the traveling public generally, that he is prepared to give ample accommodation and satisfaction to all who may make his Hotel their headquarters. The house has been substantially refitted and improved, and will now compare with the best.
A Stage Line to Indian Springs connects with this House and there is also a livery and sale stable attached. Travelers will find at this house a regular Old Virginia Welcome. J. B. CAMP, Proprietor.
oct30-dtf

PYE HOUSE, FORSYTH, GEORGIA.
THE undersigned has taken charge of the above house and takes this method of informing the traveling public, that the house has been thoroughly renovated and refitted in every department, and he is determined that his table shall be supplied with all the luxuries the market will afford, that no pains nor money will be spared to render his guests comfortable, pleasant and happy while they remain with him. Competent and polite servants will attend his table, and efficient porter will be in attendance at the arrival of each train of cars. He only asks the traveling public to give him a call to be convinced. When the train arrives, hand your checks to the PYE HOUSE porter. Adjoining the house I will have a Bathing Saloon, hot or cold, at all hours.
june16-d3m WILLIAM SCARBROUGH, Proprietor.

GLOBE HOTEL,
LAWRENCEVILLE, GA.,
HAS ample room for the accommodation of families.
Travelers will find at this House a regular
OLD VIRGINIA WELCOME,
And board as cheap as could be asked for.
The House has been refitted and improved, and will compare with the best.
Good water here, and a fine, healthy climate, unsurpassed in North Georgia.
I have also a Livery Stable attached. Horses and buggies can be had on reasonable terms.
june9-dtf W. J. BORN, Proprietor.

KING HOUSE,
STONE MOUNTAIN, GA.,
On the Georgia Railroad, 16 miles from Atlanta.
THE above new and elegant Hotel has been leased by the undersigned, and is now open to the public. The house is elegantly fitted up, and every arrangement has been made which can conduce to the comfort of guests. As a
Summer Resort
no place in the South is superior; situated at the foot of Stone Mountain, perhaps the greatest natural curiosity in the United States, with grand scenery, fine water, including a
MINERAL SPRING,
an analysis of which shows it to possess wonderful healing properties. Every attention will be paid to the comfort of guests, and the table supplied with the very best the market affords. Trains leave Atlanta for Stone Mountain twice every day and return. As a point for Excursions from Atlanta, and all towns along the Georgia Railroad, it offers superior inducements, or as a boarding place for those desiring to be away from the heat and dust of the city, and still be near to business.
RATES OF BOARD:
Per day $3 00; per week 15 00; per month $40 00.
Special arrangements made with families, according to number, and age of children, etc.
MRS. A. S. WHITE, Proprietress.
E. T. WHITE, Manager. aug25-dtf

A. J. HARALSON,
COR. MARIETTA AND BROAD STREETS,
General Auction
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
And Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Furniture.
Consignments solicited. Cash advances on Consignments for Auction in store.
REFERENCES—Gordon, Willis & Co., Bankers, Wall street, Atlanta, Georgia. aug16-d1m

Savannah Morning News.
THE SAVANNAH MORNING NEWS is now in the Twenty-first year of its existence, and is acknowledged by the Press as one of the
LEADING DAILIES IN THE SOUTH.
As a news gather, the MORNING NEWS is energetic and enterprising—up with the times in every particular. It is carefully and vigorously edited, and is emphatically a JOURNAL OF TO-DAY.
In politics it is earnestly and hopefully Democratic and is an unwavering advocate and disciple of the principles of '76.
It is printed in the interests of the people of the South, of Georgia, and of Savannah.
The current local news of Georgia and Florida is made a specialty; the commercial department is full and reliable; and the general make-up of the paper is fresh, sparkling and piquant. More reading matter is given in each issue than is to be found in any other daily journal south of Louisville or east of New Orleans.
The Morning News has a circulation equal to that of any newspaper printed in Georgia, and double that of any other Savannah journal—thus affording one of the best advertising mediums in the country.
Money sent by the Southern Express Company may be forwarded at our risk and at our expense.
Address J. H. ESTILL, Savannah, Georgia.

THE WEEKLY NEWS,
The WEEKLY NEWS is a large, neatly printed, carefully edited journal, each issue containing an average of
THIRTY COLUMNS OF READING MATTER.
It commends itself particularly to those who do not enjoy the facilities of a daily mail, and who desire to have the current news of the day in a cheap, compact and reliable form.
The WEEKLY is made up with great care and discrimination, and contains the cream of the Daily edition of the Morning News. Its extremely low price, its careful make-up, and the large and varied amount of reading matter which it contains, commend it to all who desire a first-class family newspaper.
The Weekly will be sent one year to any address for $2 00; six months, $1 00.
Money sent by the Southern Express Company may be forwarded at our risk and at our expense.
Address J. H. ESTILL, Savannah, Georgia.

THE TRI-WEEKLY MORNING NEWS.
THE TRI-WEEKLY MORNING NEWS presents all the best features of the Daily and Weekly editions, and is made up with an eye to the wants of the farming community of Middle, Southern and Southwestern Georgia. It contains the Latest Commercial and Telegraphic Intelligence up to the hour of going to press, and the very large circulation to which it has attained convinces us that it fills a high place in public estimation.
The Tri-Weekly News will be sent to any address one year for $6 00; six months, $3 00.
Money sent by the Southern Express Company at our risk and expense. Address
sep8—dtf J. H. ESTILL, Savannah, Georgia.

THE CONSTITUTIONALIST,
A DEMOCRATIC PAPER,
EDITED BY
James Gardner, Esq.,
PUBLISHED AT AUGUSTA, GEORGIA.
DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.
TERMS:

Daily, per annum	$10 00
Tri-Weekly, per annum	5 00
Weekly, per annum	2 00

Advertisements Inserted at Reasonable Rates.
All business letters should be addressed to
sep5—dtf STOCKTON & CO., Proprietors.

MUSIC.
DR. F. A. WURM, the well known Professor of Music, and his son, A. F. WURM, are prepared to give lessons in Music, both
Vocal and Instrumental,
Piano, Organ, Harp, Guitar, Violin, etc, etc.
Also, to furnish Music on all occasions by their own Band—both BRASS AND ORCHESTRAL.
Music arranged for Bands at moderate terms.
All orders left at the Post-office, care Messrs. Beerman & Kuhrt, or at the store of these gentlemen on Whitehall street, will meet with prompt attention.
aug22—d1aw3m

THE LEFFEL'S UNRIVALLED AMERICAN DOUBLE TURBINE WATER WHEEL, Mill Gearing, Shafting & Pulleys, STEAM ENGINES & BOILERS. POOLE & HUNT, BALTIMORE, MD. SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.
nov5—deod&wly

GEORGIA, Fulton County.
SUPERIOR COURT—APRIL TERM, 1871.
Present, His Honor, Judge John L. Hopkins—J. Jennie M. Sumner vs. Jno. Bryan, Dillingham and Oliver Keese, and George W. Adair, Agent. Injunction, etc. Rule to perfect service.
IT appearing to the Court, by the return of the Sheriff, that the defendants do not reside in this county; and it further appearing that they do not reside in this State; It is, on motion of counsel, ordered that said defendants appear and answer, at the next term of this court, else that the case be considered in default, and the plaintiff allowed to proceed. And it is further ordered that this Rule be published in The Atlanta Constitution, once a month for four months.
A true extract from the minutes. May 19, 1871.
junel—d1am4m W. R. VENABLE, Clerk.

In the District Court of the United States—For the District of South Carolina.
In the District Court—In Bankruptcy.
William S. Brown, Assignee of Keese & McCully, Bankrupts, against Mrs. Adaline Keese, Arthur P. Hubbard and others. Petition to set aside conveyance for relief, etc.
TO the Defendants, Mrs. Adaline Keese, Lewis Cleveland, Margarett Cleveland, Eugenia Keese, Catherine Keese and Harriet Keese:
By virtue of an order granted in the above mentioned cause by Judge George S. Bryant, Judge of the United States District Court for the District of South Carolina, you and each of you are hereby required to answer the petition in this action within thirty days from the publication hereof; and failing to answer within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for relief demanded in the petition.
B. F. WHITNER, Sol. for Pet'r.
Anderson, S. C., August 25th, 1871.
aug29-d1aw3w

The Vibrator Churn,
One of the most Ingenius Inventions of the Age.
FROM this date we have the exclusive agency for the sale of this Churn in Georgia.
We invite an inspection of the Vibrator Churn.
aug22—d1m ECHOLS & WILSON, Broad street, (by the Bridge.)

H. O. HOYT. DARWIN G. JONES.
Hoyt & Jones,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
ATLANTA, GA.,
RECEIVE Deposits, buy and sell Exchange, Stocks, Bonds, Railroad and other securities, sell drafts on England, Ireland, Scotland, France, Germany, etc., and pay especial attention to collections. To those abroad we take pleasure in stating that our principal references are the Merchants, Bankers and business men of Atlanta generally.
In New York City we refer to our correspondents, the National Park Bank, and Kountze Brothers.
sept3-dtf

Furnished House to Rent.
HOUSE containing six-rooms, furnished, with kitchen connected, containing two rooms, within one hundred yards of the Capitol building, to Rent. Apply to
HENRY JACKSON & BRO., Attorneys at Law, Broad street.
sep8—dtf

RAILROAD STOCK,
Fifty-one (51) Shares in the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad
For Sale.
ON WEDNESDAY, the 20th of September, instant, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at James' Bank, corner of Whitehall and Alabama streets, in Atlanta, Michael Gardner, as administrator of Timothy Gardner, and as administrator of Patrick Gardner, both late of Fulton county, Georgia, deceased, will sell at public outcry, the above mentioned Fifty-one Shares of Stock, as the property of said Michael and Timothy Gardner, one undivided half being owned by each estate. Terms cash. September 7th, 1871.
L. E. BLECKLEY, Attorney for the Administrator.
sep8—didn

R. R. R.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
CURES THE WORST PAINS
IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES.
NOT ONE HOUR
after reading this advertisement need any one SUFFER WITH PAIN.
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.
It was the first and is
The Only Pain Remedy
that instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays Inflammations, and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.
IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES,
no matter how violent or excruciating the pain the Rheumatic, Bed-ridden Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer
RADWAY'S READY RELIEF
WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.
Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder.
Inflammation of the Bowels. Congestion of the Lungs.
Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing. Palpitation of the Heart.
Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria. Catarrh, Influenza.
Headache, Toothache. Neuralgia Rheumatism.
Cold Chills, Ague Chill.
The application of the READY RELIEF to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.
Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.
Travelers should always carry a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.
FEVER AND AGUE.
Fever and Ague cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Billious, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other Fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS) so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. Fifty cents per bottle.
HEALTH! BEAUTY!!
Strong and Pure Rich Blood—Increase of Flesh and Weight—Clear Skin and Beautiful Complexion Secured to all.
Dr. Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent
Has made the most astonishing Cures; so quick, so rapid are the changes the Body undergoes, under the influence of this Truly Wonderful Medicine, that
EVERY DAY AN INCREASE IN FLESH AND WEIGHT IS SEEN AND FELT.
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.
Every drop of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT communicates through the Blood, Sweat, Urine, and other fluids and juices of the system the vigor of life, for it repairs the wastes of the body with new and sound material. Scrofula, Syphilis, Consumption, Glandular disease, Ulcers in the throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in the Glands and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes, Strumorous discharges from the Ears, and the worst forms of Skin diseases, Eruptions, Fevers, Sores, Scald Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Acne, Black Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Tumors, Cancers in the Womb, and all weakening and painful discharges, Night Sweats, Loss of Sperm and all wastes of the life principle, are within the curative range of this wonder of Modern Chemistry, and a few days' use will prove to any person using it for either of these forms of disease its potent powers to cure them.
If the patient, daily becoming reduced by the wastes and decomposition that is continually progressing, succeeds in arresting these wastes, and repairs the same with new material made from healthy blood—and this the SARSAPARILLIAN will and does secure—a cure is certain; for when once this remedy commences its work of purification, and succeeds in diminishing the loss of wastes, its repairs will be rapid, and every day the patient will feel himself growing better and stronger, the food digesting better, appetite improving, and flesh and weight increasing.
Not only does the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT excel all known remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, Constitutional, and Skin diseases; but it is the only positive cure for
Kidney and Bladder Complaints
Urinary, and Womb diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, Stoppage of Water, Incontinence of Urine, Bright's Disease, Albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid, dark, billious appearance and white bone-dust deposits, and when there is a pricking, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the Small of the Back and along the Loins.
Price $1 Per Bottle.
DR. RADWAY'S Perfect Purgative Pills,
Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse and strengthen. Radway's Pills for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Billiousness, Billious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, mineral, or deleterious drugs.
☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs:
Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness or weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing.
A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above named disorders. Price 25 cents per box. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.
READ "FALSE AND TRUE." Send one letter stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 87, Maiden Lane, New York. Information worth thousands will be sent you.
july6-d&weodly

THE ALABAMA & CHATTANOOGA R. R.
—IS—
COMPLETED,
And forms, with its
CONNECTIONS,
—THE—
SHORTEST LINE
—FROM—
Chattanooga
—TO—
MOBILE, NEW ORLEANS, VICKSBURG,
—AND ALL—
SOUTHWESTERN CITIES.
BY the completion of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad, first-class Passenger Fare has been reduced to the following figures:

Chattanooga	to Meridian	$13 00
"	to Mobile	17 25
"	to New Orleans	22 25
"	to Jackson, Miss	17 00
"	to Vicksburg	19 00
"	to Monroe, La	24 00

Magnificent cars of the latest and most approved patterns are run on all trains.
This is the only route that runs PULLMAN'S PALACE DAY and SLEEPING CARS from Chattanooga to Mobile and New Orleans.
THROUGH TICKETS FOR SALE AT THE
PRINCIPAL RAILROAD & HOTEL OFFICES
The attention of Freight Shippers is called to this
SHORT LINE
As offering the advantages of speedy transit between the North and South for all descriptions of freight, with rates always as low as by any other route.
Through Bills of Lading issued to the principal cities North and South.
WILLIAM KEAVY, General Freight and Passenger Agent.
june30—dtf J. C. STANTON, General Supt.

THE CHRISTIAN CRUCIBLE,
A SEMI-MONTHLY
RELIGIOUS AND LITERARY JOURNAL,
Macon, Georgia.
L. F. W. ANDREWS, Editor and Publisher.
TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE.
TEN COPIES FOR $15 00.
THIS IS A LIVE JOURNAL, devoted to the exposition and defense of the Doctrine of
The Fatherhood of God,
—AND—
THE BROTHERHOOD OF MAN,
Resulting in the FINAL HOLINESS and HAPPINESS of all men. As the name implies, all the theological errors will be tried and all delusions exposed to the light of TRUTH and REASON.
Address DR. L. F. W. ANDREWS, Macon, Georgia.
sep7—dtf

SAUNDERS, GOODWIN & MILLER,
COTTON FACTORS
—AND—
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
146 Bay Street,
SAVANNAH.....GEORGIA.
—AND—
91 South Street.....Baltimore, Md.
LIBERAL advances made on consignments. Agents for CHESAPEAKE GUANO.
sep8—d3m

JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.
924 Chestnut St. Philadelphia,
535 Broadway, New York.
OPTICIANS, MATHEMATICAL AND PHILOSOPHICAL INSTRUMENT MAKERS AND IMPORTERS.
Spectacles, Microscopes, Spy Glasses, Opera Glasses, Telescopes, Botanical Glasses, Drawing Instruments of Brass and German Silver, Surveying Compasses, Engineers' Transits and Levels, Chains, Tape Measures, Drawing Paper, and Drawing materials of all descriptions.
Magic Lanterns and Slides, Thermometers, Barometers, Globes, Electric Machines, Rhumkorff Coils, Air Pumps, Galvanic Apparatus, &c., &c.
The following Manuals sent on receipt of 10 cents for each part:
Part 1. Mathematical Instruments, 135 pages.
" 2. Optical " 100 "
" 3. Magic Lanterns 88 "
" 4. Philosophical Instruments, 86 "
june14-d3mo

MERCHANTS,
Buy Your Crockery and Glass,
No. 47 Peachtree Street,
—FROM—
T. R. RIPLEY,
IMPORTER AND JOBBER.
Established Twenty-One Years.
KEEPS a large stock. Occupies three floors 120 by 30 feet.
Inducements offered to Cash buyers equal to any market. aug3-d3m

Bale's Auction House,
ROME.....GEORGIA.
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED. Returns made as desired. J. A. BALE, Proprietor.
REFERENCES—J. H. James, Banker, Atlanta; Mendor & Bro., Atlanta; Silvey & Dougherty, Atlanta; Moore & Marsh, Atlanta; Cox & Hill, Atlanta.
Rome, Georgia, November 15, 1870—dtf

GEO. N. LESTER, Marietta, Ga. WM. S. THOMSON, Atlanta, Ga.
LESTER & THOMSON,
Attorneys at Law,
ATLANTA, ... GEORGIA,
WILL give prompt attention to any business entrusted to them.
OFFICE—In "The H. I. Kimball House," Nos. 16 and 18, directly over H. I. Kimball's office, fronting on the Railroad.
Geo. N. Lester will continue to reside at Marietta, and will attend the courts as heretofore, but will generally be AT THE OFFICE. march3-dtf

Blue Mountain Route
VIA
SELMA, ROME AND DALTON RAILROAD,
AND
Its Connections.
PASSENGERS leaving Atlanta by the 6:30 P. M. train of Western and Atlantic Railroad, arrive at Rome 11:20 P. M., making close connections with mail train of Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad, arriving at Selma 10:30 A. M., and at Montgomery, via South and North Alabama Railroad at 10:15 A. M.
The road has been recently equipped, and the equipment is all entirely new. Coaches not surpassed by any in the South for strength and beauty of finish.
NO CHANGE OF CARS BETWEEN ROME AND SELMA.
Pullman's Palace Cars
Run through from Rome to Montgomery without change. Passengers for Montgomery, Selma and points beyond, arriving in Atlanta by evening trains,
AVOID A NIGHT'S DELAY
in Atlanta by taking this route.
This is the only line out of Atlanta making close and direct connections via Meridian to Jackson, Vicksburg, Monroe and other points in North Louisiana.
Purchase tickets via Kingston at General Ticket office.
☞ BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH ☜
Fare to all points as low as by any other route.
E. G. BARNEY, General Sup't.
JOHN B. PECK, Gen. Pas'r. Agent may30-dtf

Buy the Rust Proof Oat
FOR SEED.
200 BUSHELS FOR SALE BY
ECHOLS & WILSON,
Broad Street (by the Bridge,)
aug22—d1m Atlanta, Ga.

JOHN LEIPER. S. P. MENEFEE.
Established 1850.
LEIPER & MENEFEE,
Near the Railroad Depot,
MURFREESBORO, TENNESSEE,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
DEALERS IN
Produce, Bacon, Lard, Wheat, Corn, Etc., Etc.
Agents for the purchase of COTTON.
WAREHOUSE
Immediately on Track Railroad.
NO CHARGE FOR STORAGE.
Can Store, (if need be, for Parties,)
100,000 bushels of Grain.
And keep it in bins, thus saving Sacking, Ratage and Waste in Storage.
Having opened an office in St. Louis, Mo., our Mr. LEIPER will remain there during the season, for the purpose of filling orders for Wheat, Corn, Bacon, and all other Produce.
Office—No. 18 South Commercial street, St. Louis.
feb20-dtiljan1, '72

W. T. ARCHER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
Furniture, Mattresses,
LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.
sept2-dtf 23 Whitehall Street, Atlanta, Ga.

W. C. WOOD. J. R. WOOD.
WOOD & BROTHER.
MERCHANDISE BROKERS.
—AND—
Cotton Commission Merchants.
LIBERAL CASH ADVANCES made on Consignments of Cotton to be sold in this market, or by our correspondents in New York or Savannah.
☞ Special attention given to selling Cotton on arrival in this market.
Merchants will find it to their interest to call and examine our samples and prices of merchandise before buying elsewhere. Prompt attention given to buying all kinds of merchandise on order in this market. Office Whitehall street, Empire Block, Atlanta, Ga. sept3-3m

Southern Terra Cotta Works.
THE undersigned are now prepared to receive orders for all kinds of Terra Cotta work, of the most approved patterns and designs. They will make it to the interest of all parties wishing articles in their line to call on them and encourage their new enterprise, and will guarantee to furnish such articles at lower rates than they can be obtained at any other manufactory in the Southern country. Window Caps, Flower Vases, Fountains, Brackets, Madellion, etc. ALL SIZES VITRIFIED STONE SEWER PIPE always on hand.
All are especially invited to call and see our works. Samples to be seen at the factory on old Race Track street, near Barracks.
april1—d1m P. PELLEGRINI, E. GIORGI.

Agency of Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company
HAS been removed to 13 Whitehall street, next door to Jno. H. James' Bank. The business of this agency is steadily increasing.
A full assortment of Machine Silk and Thread on hand, for sale at the lowest prices. Also Needles.
sep13-d1w

ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS.
SAIL every Wednesday and Saturday, to and from
NEW YORK AND GLASGOW,
Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers.
The steamers of this favorite line are built expressly for the Atlantic Passenger Trade, and fitted up in every respect with all the modern improvements calculated to insure the safety, comfort, and convenience of passengers.
Passage Rates, Payable in Currency, to Glasgow, Liverpool and Londonderry:
First Cabin, $65 and $75, according to Location.
Cabin Return Tickets, $120, securing best accommodations.
Intermediate, $33. | Steerage, $28.
Parties sending for their friends in the Old Country can purchase tickets at reduced rates. For further particulars apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 7 Bowling Green, N. Y., or to V. DUNNING, Shipping Car Office, Atlanta, Ga. Responsible Agents wanted in towns and country. june4-d w3m

JOB PRINTING NEATLY EXECUTED AT THE CONSTITUTION OFFICE.

GRANTVILLE, GA., April 7, 1871.
Messrs. McBride & Co., Atlanta, Ga.:
We have just marked the Crockery, etc. We are pleased with the bill. Allow us to congratulate you on securing such a good packer—scarcely a piece broken.
Fill the order for Cutlery at lowest prices.
Truly yours,
GARRETT & ZELLERS.

McBride & Co.,
Manufacturers' Agents
FOR
FRUIT JARS,
Cheapest first-class Jars in the Market.
Victory! Eureka!



And all Standard Jars, Strictly at Manufacturers' Prices.
500 Crates Assorted Granite, etc.,
Ware exactly suited to wants of
COUNTRY MERCHANTS.
Our Own Importation,
IN
ORIGINAL PACKAGE,
contain no
High-Priced Dishes,
OR
UNSALEABLE GOODS.
Will sell for net CASH for $80 per Crate.
apr8-dtf

FIRST PREMIUM
Awarded at Cotton States Fair, Augusta,



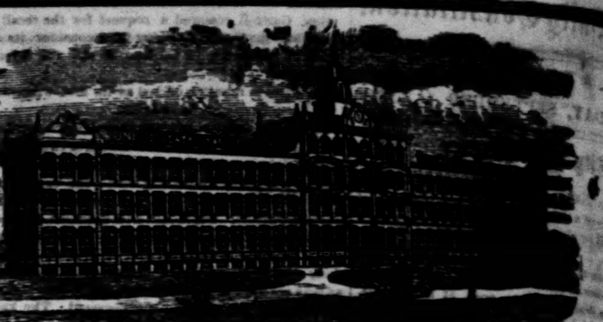
Thomasville Fair, and all Southern Fairs where Exhibited,
1870!
THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
AT THE WORLD'S FAIR,
CONSTITUTED by the homes of the people, received the Great Award of the Highest Sales, and have left all rivals far behind them, for they sold in 1870, One Hundred and Twenty-seven Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirty-three Machines.
The Singer Manufacturing Company sold over the Florence Sewing Machine Company 110,173 Machines.
Sold over the Wilcox & Gibbs' Sewing Machine Company 98,943 "
Sold over the Weed Sewing Machine Company 92,831 "
Sold over the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company 70,431 "
Sold over the Howe Maching Company 52,677 "
Sold over the Wheeler & Wilson Manufacturing Company 44,625 "
It is the most simple and easily regulated Machine now in use.
The shuttle gives an even tension from the full to the empty bobbin.
Makes the most durable, elastic and smooth stitch.
Stitching the softest muslin without drawing it into the feed, and from that to heavy cloth or leather without changing the tension, making it capable of a greater range of work than any other machine made.
We use the straight needle, and it will do more and finer work than the curved needles.
The work moves from you instead of sideways, which is much easier to manage.
For speed and ease of operation it is unequaled.
Our machinery is all protected from dust.
Our corder, tucker, gatherer, quilter, trimmer, fringer, binder, hemmer, braider, feller and embroidery attachment are simple and easily used.
We have the best of silks of our own manufacture at wholesale and retail, of all colors and numbers.
We will place the Singer in your family for a trial with any machine you may wish to try with it.
The sales of our New Family Sewing Machine is steadily increasing, showing its popularity.
The new No. 1 Machine for Tailors and Bootmakers is the best in the market.
Examine before purchasing.
Are now sold on easy terms at the Atlanta Agency.
R. T. SMILLIE, Local Agent,
Corner of S. Broad and W. Alabama streets.
Agents wanted everywhere.
Silk Thread, Needles, Oil, etc., always on hand.
Stitching neatly done.
H. D. HAWLEY,
General Agent for Georgia, South Carolina and Florida. may12-ly

SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR!
LIVER DISEASE and Indigestion prevail to a greater extent than probably any other malady, and relief is always anxiously sought after. If the Liver is Regulated in its action, health is almost invariably secured. In digestion, or want of action in the Liver, causes Headache, Constipation, Jaundice, Pain in the Shoulders, Cough, Dizziness, Sour Stomach, bad taste in the mouth, bilious attacks, palpitation of the heart, depression of spirits, or the blues, and a hundred other symptoms, SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR is the best remedy that has ever been discovered for these ailments. It acts mildly, effectually, and being a simple vegetable compound, and can do no injury in any quantities that it may be taken. It is harmless in every way; it has been used for forty years, and hundreds of the good and great from all parts of the country will vouch for its virtues, viz:
Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, of Georgia.
Bishop Pierce, of Georgia.
Jno. Gill Shorter, ex-Governor of Alabama.
Gen. John B. Gordon.
R. L. Mott, of Columbus, Ga.
are among the hundreds of whom we can refer to.
Price, $1.00. By mail, postage prepaid, $1.25.
Manufactured only by
J. H. ZELIN & CO., Macon, Georgia.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
april22—d&wly

A Beautiful House and Lot FOR SALE.
DESIROUS of changing my business, I have concluded to sell my residence in the flourishing town of Conyers, on the Georgia Railroad.
My place consists of twelve (12) acres of Land, an excellent well of water, all necessary out buildings, one-half acre of land in a vineyard, and one of the best apple orchards in Middle Georgia.
A more desirable or beautiful residence cannot be found in this part of the State.
Terms easy and reasonable. Apply to
july21—d2m E. F. EDWARDS, Conyers, Ga.

SPRING VILLA FISH NURSERY.
HAVING arranged with MR. WILLIAM GESNER to supervise the whole matter of propagating, packing and transporting eggs and adult or fry fish. Orders addressed to him at Tomgrabore, Lee county, Alabama, will be promptly filled in any or all of the following varieties, with a guarantee of their genuineness, and instructions in hatching or raising them:
Trout, Bream, Perch, in all their varieties, Dace and Red Horse.
april5—d2m WM. PENN YONGE.

E. P. LEE. J. W. HIGHTOWER.
LIVERY AND SALE STABLE,
Griffin, Georgia,
LEE & HIGHTOWER, Prop'tors
PERSONS visiting the Indian Springs, during the summer, will find it to their interest to call on us, in the way of the most pleasant route.
BETTER TURNOUTS,
Careful Drivers and Quicker Time. We are prepared to furnish anything in the Livery line, at the shortest notice and reasonable terms.
april16—dtf



250 Feet Front—Iron and Glass.

WORKS OF THE
United States Watch Company,
(GILES, WALES & CO.,) MARION, N. J.
GILES, WALES & CO.,
IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS & JOBBERS,
WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY & SILVERWARE,
SALESROOM OF THE UNITED STATES WATCH COMPANY,
13 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK,
MANUFACTURERS of all the Grades of AMERICAN WATCHES, PENDANT WINDERS AND KEY WINDERS, BOTH NICKEL AND FROSTED MOVEMENTS, WITH DAMASKEEN FINISH.
The finer grades all having three pairs Conical Pivots, Cap Jeweled, in Gold Settings and accurately adjusted to *Heat, Cold and Position;* and all, even in the cheapest grades, have the STRAIGHT-LINE Escapement, with Exposed Pallet Jewels, and Hardened and Tempered Hair Springs, and for our late improvement in STEM-WINDING mechanism, we claim a *STRENGTH, SIMPLICITY and SMOOTHNESS* hitherto unattained in any other manufacture, at home or abroad.
Constantly on hand, full lines, all sizes, in Gold, Silver, Diamond Set and Magic Cases, Minute Repeaters, Independent 1-4, 1-5 Split and Fly-back Seconds, for taking three different times, for timing Horses, Artillerymen, &c.
☞ Price-Lists furnished the trade on application, inclosing business card. For sale by the trade generally. Ask your Jeweler to see the MARION watches.
Wholesale Warerooms, 13 MAIDEN LANE, New York,
And GILES, BROTHER & CO., 142 Lake Street, Chicago, Ill.

☞ *Watch No. 1089, Stem-Winder—bearing Trade-Mark "Frederic Atherton & Co., Marion, N. J.," manufactured by United States Watch Co., has been carried by me from December, 1868, to January 11, 1870, its total variation being only TWO SECONDS in the entire time.*
New York, Jan. 17, 1870. *L. E. CHITTENDEN, Late Reg. U. S. Treas.*

WATCH No. 1064, STEM-WINDER,—Bearing Trade-Mark "Frederic Atherton & Co., Marion, N. J.," manufactured by the United States Watch Co., has been carried by me fifteen months; its total variation from mean time being only five seconds per month.
WILLARD DERBY, Of Derby, Snow & Prentiss, Jersey City, N. J.

WATCH No. 1124, STEM-WINDER,—Bearing Trade-Mark "Frederic Atherton & Co., Marion, N. J.," manufactured by the United States Watch Co., has been carried by me seven months; its total variation from mean time being only six seconds.
A. L. DENNIS, Pres't N. J. R. R. & T. Co.

Utica, Feb. 15, 1870.
WATCH No. 10,594, STEM-WINDER,—Bearing Trade-Mark "Frederic Atherton & Co., Marion, N. J.," manufactured by the United States Watch Co., has been carried by me twenty months; its total variation from mean time being five seconds per month.
Z. C. PRIEST, Ass't Sup't N. Y. C. & H. R. R.

WATCH No. 1117, STEM-WINDER,—Bearing Trade-Mark "Frederic Atherton & Co., Marion, N. J.," manufactured by the United States Watch Co., has been carried by me fifteen months; its total variation from mean time being only an average of two-thirds of a second per day.
S. F. PHELPS, Con. N. J. Central R. R.

WATCH No. 1057, STEM-WINDER,—Bearing Trade-Mark "Frederic Atherton & Co., Marion, N. J.," manufactured by the United States Watch Co., has been carried by me since June, 1867; its total variation from mean time being only five seconds per month.
HENRY SMITH, Treas. Panama R. R., 88 Wall St., N. Y.

WATCH No. 1125, STEM-WINDER,—Bearing Trade-Mark "Frederic Atherton & Co., Marion, N. J.," manufactured by the United States Watch Co., has been carried by me fourteen months, six months of that time at sea, and in all the various climates of Europe. During that time and since my return it has not varied one second a week.
I. LASSING, Manager Knickerbocker Life Ins. Co., 161 Broadway, N. Y.

WATCH No. 12,006, STEM-WINDER,—Bearing Trade-Mark "Frederic Atherton & Co., Marion, N. J.," manufactured by the United States Watch Co., has been carried by me three months; its total variation from mean time being only two-thirds of a second per day.
May 8, 1869. Judge CHAS. H. VOORHIS, Hackensack, N. J.

WATCH No. 12,012, STEM-WINDER,—Bearing Trade-Mark "Frederic Atherton & Co., Marion, N. J.," manufactured by the United States Watch Co., has been carried by me eleven months; its total variation from mean time being only twelve seconds. Gen'l Eastern Pass'r Ag't, Toledo, Wabash & Western R. R.

WATCH No. 1178, STEM-WINDER,—Bearing Trade-Mark "Frederic Atherton & Co., Marion, N. J.," manufactured by the United States Watch Co., has been carried by me three months; its total variation from mean time being only five seconds during that time.
HENRY DE LANCEY, Engineer Phila. & Erie R. R.

WATCH No. 1105, STEM-WINDER,—Bearing Trade-Mark "Frederic Atherton & Co., Marion, N. J.," manufactured by the United States Watch Co., has been carried by me twelve months; its total variation from mean time being only seven seconds in the entire time.
A. H. KING, 7 Park Place, New York, Vice-Pres't N. J. Car Spring & R. Co.

WATCH No. 2017,—Bearing Trade-Mark "Fayette Stratton, Marion, N. J.," manufactured by the United States Watch Co., has been carried by me twelve months; its total variation from mean time being fifteen seconds.
I. VROOMAN, Engineer N. Y. C. & H. R. R.

WATCH No. 2291, STEM-WINDER,—Bearing Trade-Mark "Fayette Stratton, Marion, N. J.," manufactured by the United States Watch Co., has been carried by me eighteen months; its total variation from mean time being five seconds per month.
E. O. WHIPPLE, Con. U. & B. R. R.

BEWARE of worthless imitations with which the country is flooded. To avoid imposition take a certificate of genuineness from those of whom you purchase, and see that the words MARION, N. J., are engraved on the plate over the Main Spring Barrel. All others are spurious.

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By authority of a special act of the Legislature of Kentucky, of March 13, 1871, the Trustees of the Public Library of Kentucky, will give a
GRAND GIFT CONCERT
AT LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, ON TUESDAY, OCTOBER 31st, 1871,
Under the direction of the best Musical Talent.
100,000 Tickets of Admission, $10 00 Each In Currency; Half Tickets $5 00; Quarter Tickets $2 50.
Each Ticket will consist of four quarters, value: $2 50 each. The holder is entitled to admission to the Concert and to the amount of gift awarded to it or its fraction. Tickets number from 1 to 100,000.
THE CITIZENS' BANK OF KENTUCKY IS TREASURER.
All Monies arising from the sale of Tickets will be deposited with the Citizens' Bank, subject only to the order of the President and Treasurer of the Library, countersigned by the Business Manager.
During the Concert, the sum of $550,000 in Greenbacks will be distributed, by lot, to the holders of tickets, in the following Gifts, viz:

ONE GRAND GIFT OF	[illegible]		
ONE GRAND GIFT OF	[illegible]		
One Gift of	$25,000	One Gift of	[illegible]
One Gift of	20,000	One Gift of	[illegible]
One Gift of	19,000	One Gift of	[illegible]
One Gift of	18,000	One Gift of	[illegible]
One Gift of	17,000	Ten Gifts of $1,000 each	[illegible]
One Gift of	16,000	Fifteen Gifts of $900 each	[illegible]
One Gift of	15,000	Eighteen Gifts of $800 each	[illegible]
One Gift of	14,000	Twenty Gifts of $700 each	[illegible]
One Gift of	13,000	Twenty-five Gifts of $600 each	[illegible]
One Gift of	12,000	Thirty Gifts of $500 each	[illegible]
One Gift of	11,000	Forty Gifts of $400 each	[illegible]
One Gift of	10,000	Forty-five Gifts of $300 each	[illegible]
One Gift of	9,000	Fifty Gifts of $200 each	[illegible]
One Gift of	8,000	446 Gifts of $100 each	[illegible]
One Gift of	7,000		
One Gift of	6,000	721 Gifts in all.	

After paying the expenses of the enterprise and making the distribution of the Gifts, the balance of the proceeds arising from the sale of tickets will be appropriated to the establishment of a
FREE LIBRARY IN LOUISVILLE, TO BE CALLED
The Public Library of Kentucky.
The Concert and distribution will take place under the immediate supervision of the Trustees named in the act of incorporation.
The trustees will be assisted by well known and eminent citizens of Kentucky, who have consented to be present at the concert, and to superintend the drawing and distribution of gifts.
The holders of tickets to which gifts are awarded, will be paid on presentation of them or their fractions at the office in Louisville, the second day after drawing, and every business day for six months thereafter, and may be sent direct or through any Bank or Express Company for collection. All orders accompanied by Drafts, Post Office Money Orders, or Greenbacks, will be promptly attended to and tickets returned by mail, registered or expressed, as desired. Tickets are like Greenbacks—good only to the holder.
Buyers will note that there are only One Hundred Thousand Tickets, instead of Two Hundred Thousand as in the San Francisco Gift Concert, and that there is $50,000 more distributed. I sold that and made the awards in four months, and paid $488,000 to ticket holders from November 2d to 15th, 1870, and turned over $110,000 to the Secretary due tickets not presented.
It will be particularly noticed that it is a matter of impossibility for any one to know what number draws any gifts, as it is not known what the gift of any number drawn from the first wheel will be, until the sealed box, with amount of the gift plainly printed, is taken from the other wheel and opened in full view of the audience, therefore the larger gifts may not come out until towards the last, or in the middle of the drawing. The $100,000 gift in the San Francisco Gift Concert, under the management of C. R. Peters, was the 4th number drawn, and was awarded and paid to a gentleman in New Orleans. Seven hundred and twenty-one Gifts is all that can be drawn in one day.
☞ The Numbers and Gifts are drawn by blind children from 8 to 14 years of age.
The Drawing will be extensively published, and parties ordering tickets will have printed lists sent them. Parties forming Clubs, and desiring information, will please address this office.
11 Tickets for $100; 28 Tickets, $255; 56 Tickets, $500; 113 Tickets, $1,000.
The undersigned, late principal business manager of the very successful Mercantile Library Gift Concert at San Francisco, California, has been appointed agent and manager of the Gift Concert in aid of the Public Library of Kentucky.
The drawing will take place in public, and everything will be done to satisfy buyers of tickets that their interest will be as well protected as if they personally superintended the whole affair.
MANNER OF DRAWING:
There will be two glass wheels. One wheel will contain 100,000 numbers, plainly printed on leather tags. The other wheel will contain 721 boxes, each containing a gift. One tag or number will be drawn from the 100,000 wheel, and the first box drawn from the second or 721 box wheel will contain a gift, neatly printed and sealed up, and the gift so drawn from the second wheel will be the gift of the tag last drawn, whether $100, $1,000, or $100,000, as announced.
11,364 TICKETS DISPOSED OF IN JULY.
To insure ticket holders, the public are assured that if only 25,000 tickets are sold, only $5,000 numbers go in the large wheel, the 721 gifts awarded, but diminished pro rata. In case 50,000 tickets only are sold, only numbers 1 to 50,000 go in the large wheel, and the 721 gifts diminished one-half; and if 85,000 tickets are sold the entire 721 gifts will be paid in full—it being intended that no unsold tickets shall participate.
The Manager has already paid into the Citizens' Bank $50,000 towards defraying the expenses, and has not depend on sales of tickets to pay his expenses of Printing, Advertising, etc. The public are invited to the utmost scrutiny as to the reliability of the entire affair.
Persons desirous of acting as agents for the sale of our tickets in any city in the United States or Canada, address
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